# avallan

# Consette.

MOL XXXIX, NO. 17.

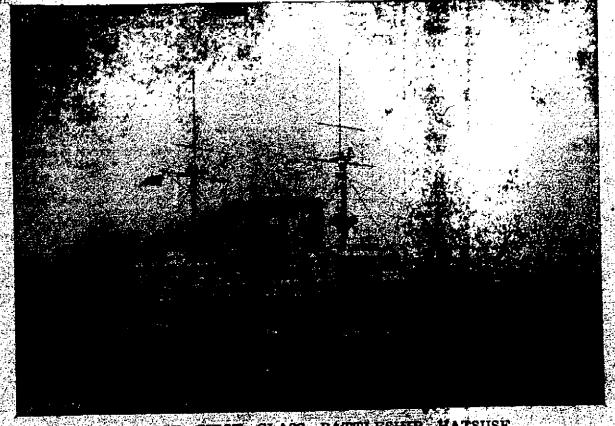
HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 26. 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY,

# LANDING II BESIFICATION

PRISPECTIS 

Russians Burn a Village In China.

They Massacre All the Inhabitants, Including the Women.



PIRST CLASS BATTLESHIP HATSUSE

Countries

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

YINKOW, Feb. 26--The Japanese have landed at Possiet Bay to attack Vladivostok.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—Baltic squadron, eight battle-Past Past June.

The above dispatch is given in the skeleton form in which it was received. The concluding three words may mean that the Baltic ships will sail in June for the Far East or that they are sailing now and expect to arrive in June. The former dispatch announcing that the Baltic fleet had entered the Kiel canal on its way to the Orient was denied two days thereafter.

IF A GREAT WAR COMES,

LONDON, Feb. 26 .- Prime Minister Balfour has confirmed the statement that Great Britain has no intention, in the event of sian beef in the cargo of the Korea have been seized. a continental war, to seize ports on the coast of Spain.

RUSSIANS MASSACRE CHINESE

nese village on the Sungari river and massacred the inhabitants, ing of Russian beef which it is feared the Japanese would capture.

The Tsungari river is about 20 miles from Harbin, where Alexieff recently established himself.

#### COSSACKS GUARD RAILROAD.

PEKING, Feb. 26.—The Manchurian railway is guarded by Cossacks occupying towers built at intervals of a mile.

#### RUSSIA DOESN'T LIKE US.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—Irritation at the United States is affecting the trade between the two countries. Commercial orders are being cancelled here.

SEIZES KOREA BEEF.

## STRENGTH OF WORED'S NAVIES GIVEN IN OFFICIAL FIGURES

WASHINGTON, Reb. 11. The fighting strength of the various navies of the world, together with details of the building programme of each for the coming year, has been compiled by Chairman Foss, of the House Naval Affairs Commixtee, and made an appendix of the report on the naval bill. In the relative order of war the stieugth is given in tonnage, as follows: Present Eventual

	couage lonnage,
Great Britain	346,0492 17.007,210
France	576,108 755,757
Russia	416,158 616,275
	387,874 558,432
United States	294,405 505,619
Italy	258,838 329,277
	243,586 253,681
Austria	93,913
Eventual tonnage includes completed	vessels and those

#### CHINA UNLOADS RUSSIAN BEEF.

under construction or for which provision has been made.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The sailing of the Pacific Mail TIENTSIN, Feb. 26.—The Russians have burned a large Chi- steamer China has been delayed until Saturday to allow the unload-

#### AFTERNOON REPORT.

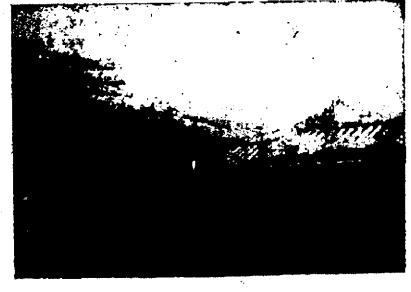
PORT ARTHUR, Manchuria, Feb. 25.—The Japanese naval squadron again threatened Port Arthur but retired after a cannonade of short duration.

Two stranded ships were burned.

The torpedo-boats of the Japanese fleet were not injured.

TOKIO, Japan, Peb. 25.-The Russian cruiser Variag, which was sunk at Chemulpo on February 8th, has been examined by Japanese naval officers. It is possible the cruiser may be raised and put in the Japanese service. The most serious injury is above the water line.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 25.-Wheat touched \$1.09 on the Ex-NAGASAKI, Feb. 26.—Six hundred and seventy tons of Rus- change today. The war in the Orient is aiding the bull movement.



CHINESE MILITARY PRISONERS IN KOREA, 1895.

# TO FORTIFY PUNCHBOWL

Guns to Keep an Enemy's Ships at Respectful Distance From Honolulu,

Punchbowl may be created a live crater for war purposes in the Federal scheme of fortifying Honolulu against the possible attacks of enemies. A former consideration of Honolulu's peerless lookout mountain, about whose base some of the prettiest suburbs are clustered, for a formidable citadel resulted in abandonment of the idea as not of the best military science.

Now, it is authoritatively announced, the War Department is again taking up the question of establishing a powerful land battery upon Punchbowl. Colonel McClellan, commandant of the Coast Artillery garrison at Camp McKinley, has approached the Territorial Government on the subject. The plan broached is to place heavy guns some distance back from the rim of the extinct crater -far enough back, it is suggested, to avoid damage to buildings in town from concussion when the guns are fired. No doubt the cannon could not be always kept mute in times of peace, as the gunners must have some practice and a range-finding field for the possible enemy be constructed.

The Territorial Government is consulted in the matter by courtesy, as the War Department wishes to ascertain how the citizens of Honolulu would regard the planting of heavy ordunice over

It is said that the guns would have a range out to sentoner the city of 12,000 yards. As the effective range of a modern battleship's guns is 8000 yards, the theory is that the Punchbowl battery would be able to keep an enemy at a respectful distance. Though under the articles of war the fortifying of the city would invite its bombardment by an enemy, the argument is heard that if not for the city would be captured anyway.

On the part of the Government, it is suggested, the acquisition of Punchbowl for fortification purposes by the War Department might be accompanied with a restoration to the Territory of the drillshed property as the greatly desired site of the projected new armory of the National Guard of Hawaii.

# DOINGS OF CONGRESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CARLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Senate has passed the legislative, judicial and executive appropriations.

The House Committee on Contested Elections has made a report in favor of seating Livernash, of California, whose seat was claimed by Kahn.

#### WARSHIPS LEAVING THE ISTHMUS.

PANAMA, Isthmus of Panama, Feb. 25.—The larger portion of the United States warships at the Isthmus have been recalled. The only vessels of the Pacific Squadron remaining will be the Marblehead, the Petrel, Wyoming and two torpedo-boats. Since the ratification of the Canal Treaty and the anticipated arrival of the Third Infantry, this force is considered sufficient to guard American interests.

The cruisers New York, Boston and the gunboat Bennington will go to Callso. Four hundred and fifty of the marines will be transferred to the new Naval Station at Guantanamo, Cuba. The Dixie will probably be sent to San Domingo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 25 .- C. E. Grunsky of San Francisco has accepted an appointment as Panama Commissioner.

## WAR VESSELS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

PORT SAID, Suez, Feb. 25.-The United States cruiser Buffalo with a convoy of torpedo-boats left this port today. The vessels are bound to the Philippines.

#### PRESIDENT HARPER IS ILL.

CHICAGO, Ili., Feb. 25.-President Harper of Chicago University has suffered a relapse following an operation for appendicitis. His condition is quite serious.

# INDICTM: NTS ON VOUGHERS

## Meheula, Johnson and Kumalae Accused.

Indictments on account of fraudulent transactions indicated in vouchers of sessional expenses of the House of Representatives were returned by the grand jury before Judge W. T. Robinson, presiding at Circuit Court term. yesterday morning against Solomon Meheula, Enoch Johnson and Jonah Kumalae. Meheula and Johnson are separately, and Johnson and Kumalae jointly indicted.

Meheula is indicted for gross cheat in having, while Clerk of the House of Representatives, drawn \$450 against the appropriation for sessional expenses to pay for thirty volumes of Hawailan laws, under the false and fraudulent pretence that he had purchased the books for the House.

Johnson is also indicted for gross cheat on account of unlawfully, falsely, fraudulently, knowingly and designedly representing to the House committee on accounts that he had performed services for the House whereby the Territory became indebted to him in the sum of \$312.50. The false and fraudulent items, as specified by the grand jury, in Johnson's bill were \$80 for drawing the report of the committee on the Chinese funds, \$22.50 for typewriting the report, \$130 for services to the committee and \$80 for a legal opin-

Johnson and Kumalae are jointly indicted for conspiracy in the first degree in combining together to defraud the Territory of \$312.50, being the same amount as that for which Johnson is. charged with gross cheat in his individual indictment. Kumalae was chairman of the special committee on the Chinese fund.

There were two other indictments presented, making five altogether. They were ordered on the secret file until the accused persons should be arrested. Meheula and Johnson, however, soon after the court had declared a recess until 2 p. m., came to the precincts of the court and surrendered

Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters suggested that both defendants might be allowed at large, pending further proceedings, on their own recognizances. Meheula, it was represented, was held under a bond of \$1000 under indictment in the Federal court for destroying House vouchers. Johnson, besides being a member of the bar, had property interests and debts owing to him in the Territory which, it was considered, formed sufficient security for his appearance whenever wanted. Judge Robinson accepted the reasons given and released the defendants on their own recognizances.

Jonah Kumalae did not appear with Meheula and Johnson, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. Barly in the afternoon, however, he surrendered to the court. Judge Robinson fixed his bail at \$1000 and Kumalae went out with a policeman, returning before long with a bond in that amount on which Charles Notley was the sure-

Meheula, Johnson and Kumalae will be arraigned on their respective indictments at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

FINN'S TRIAL.

Joseph Finn's trial for assault with intent to commit murder began at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon before Judge Robinson. W. S. Fleming appeared for the Territory, and L. J. Dunne for the defendant. Before the empaneling of a jury had gone far, challenges for cause exhausted the regular panel. A special venire for twenty-five additional jurors was issued, returnable at 10 o'clock this morning.

The following eleven men were in the box when the court adjourned: E. R. Bivens, S. William Spencer, Wm. Dunbar, W. L. Fletcher, H. C. Brown, John C. Lane, Samuel Nowlein, J. C. Cohen, Jas. D. Dougherty, John Coffee and J. J. Egan.

#### THE SPECIAL VENIRE. These twenty-five men are under-

summons to appear this morning: E. G. Carrera, E. O. K. East, David Palikapu, Jos. K. Neola, Wra. Koho, Jas. A Lawelawe, Jas. Bicknell, Alex. C. Dowsett, Frank Carvalho, Guy Owens Robt. W. Atkinson, Fred, Terrill, Wm. Keaha, Henry Fern, Sam. E. Pierce, Edw. C. Brown, John H. Naone, Henry Gehring, Jas. Houghtailing, Jos. Naukana, Nohola, Edwin J. Stone, A. B. Arleigh, James W. Bergstrom and S. W. Rose.

#### OTHER CRIMINAL CASES.

Man Chong's trial for the murder of trial of Finn, but in any event not until next week.

A motion to set the trial of Edward M. Jones for murder will be heard by Judge Robinson at 9:30 this morning. The case against him is for the killing of his divorced wife, he having been acquitted last term of the murder of his mother-in-law.

#### SUPREME COURT SESSION.

A new session of the Supreme Court was opened Yesterday morning. The courtroom looked like a new jurisdiction with its freshly tipted walls, doors and window casings shining in fresh paint, the floor covered with brown linoleum and the bench front clad in renewed green drapery.

The Attorney General's motion to dismiss Geo. A. Davis's petition for rebearing of his disbarment case was set for argument on Thursday.

Frank Godfrey, trustee, vs. John Kidwell was argued and submitted.

PAUGA WATER CASE.

Tax Assessor Pratt's appeal from the Tax Appeal Court's disallowance of of the Villard say that they never exassessment of C. W. Booth was argued perfenced such a terrific blow in such and submitted. Arthur A. Wilder for a short space of time.

the assessor laid great stress on the effort of Mr. Booth to sell the Pauce. water right to the Government through the Legislature for \$150,000, saying it was strange if property on which the owner placed such a value should not be liable to taxation. That it had some considerable value was shown by the fact that by only one vote did the Senate sustain Governor Dole's veto of

"It was a narrow escape," J. A. Ma goon for the taxpayer remarked. parrow escape for the Govern-

'I'will admit," Mr. Wilder replied but went on to argue that it was the water and not land which Mr. Booth tried to sell to the Government. He said that all of the tare lands deriving water from the Pauca source in question were returned for taxes at an aggregate of less than \$20,000. This fact did not sustain the theory that the water was already taxed with the lands receiving it, taken in connection with Booth's own estimate of the value of the water alone for purpose of sale to the Government.

#### MATTER OF TIME.

A novel question has been raised in the case of Washington Mercantile Co. Ltd., vs. William A. Hall. It has to do with the early hours for which Judge De Bolt is noted. The case was on the calendar for the January term under defendant's appeal from the District Court. An order made the middle of December designated Judge Robinson as the presiding Judge of the January term. Judge Robinson gave notice that he would open the term at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, January 4.

At 9 o'clock that morning, C. W. Ashford for defendant says in a bill of exceptions, "before said January term had been opened or proclaimed or declared to be open | for the despatch of business" by Judge Robinson as presiding at the term, Judge De Bolt in his own courtroom / undertook to despatch business pending at the term. The case in question was on the jury waived calendar and when it was reached on call of the calendar, neither of the parties nor any attorney representing either of them was present in court, and thereupon Judge De Bolt made an order dismissing the appeal of defendant. Thereafter the Judge denied a motion to reinstate the cause on the calendar.

It is contended that Judge De Bolt erred both in dismissing a term case before term had opened and in refusing to reinstate it when requested. The bill of exceptions has been allowed by Judge De Bolt, so that the questions now go up to the Supreme Court. COURT NOTES.

Wilder's Steamship Co. vs. W. H. Pain is still on before Judge Gear-All jury-waived cases on Judge De Bolt's calendar were continued yesterday, owing to counsel being elsewhere engaged. Jurors of Judge De Bolt's panel are excused until Monday next.

A remittitur of the case of Henry J. Lyman vs. Frank L. Winter, with A. Sutton & Co., garnishees, from the Supreme Court to the District Court of South Hilo has been filed.

Record of judgment for plaintiff in a suit of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., vs. H. L. Holstein in the District Court of North Kona, for \$110, has been filed, along with return of unsatisfied execution, in the Supreme Court.

In the injunction suit of Excelsion Lodge, I. O. O. F. vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., it is stipulated that complainant may have until and including March 12 to file its brief on

## **BUILDERS' STAND-**ING COMMITTEES

The following standing committees of the Board of Directors of the Builders and Traders' Exchange have been appointed by President J. H. Craig: Membership-G. F. Bush, John Emmeluth, Stanley Stephenson, A. F. Clark, John Ouderkirk.

Rooms-John Emmeluth, L. E. Pinkham, Jas. Nott, Jr., John Ouderkirk, A. F. Clark. Arbitration-A. F. Clark, G. F. Bush,

S. Stephenson, Marston Campbell, W. E. Rowell. Finance-L. E. Pinkham, Marston

Campbell, W. E. Rowell, J. F. Bowler, John Emmeluth. Legislation-L. E. Pinkham, G. F. Bush, Marston Campbell, Jas. Nott,

Jr., John Emmeluth.

## HOW TO VISIT THE VOLCANO

R. H. Trent, general agent, has just had published for general distribution a handy pamphet on "How to Visit Kilauea and the Cost."

The booklet contains much information of value describing not only the best method of seeing Hawaii's greatest. natural wonder but also the cost and OAHU TRAINS side attractions. Seven different trips Policeman Mahelona will follow the are laid out with a schedule of steamer sailings. The beauties of the sulphur banks, fern forests, koa forest, tres moulds and six craters are set forth in attractive language and catchy inducements are set out to entice the visitor, as well as the man who lives in Hawali all the year 'round.

## STIFF GALES

While the Mikahala was discharging at Electe last Thursday a squall came up suddenly, and for half an hour a nolulu, did not reach the city until 11:30 veritable hurricane blew. Captain Gregory weighed anchor and steamed for the open sea, not waiting for two of the steamer's boats which had gone

ashore with freight.

During this balf Bour the captain of the Henry Villard paid out 140 fathoms of chain, the anchor luckily holding. Both Captain Gregory and the captain

# NEXT THING THE TRUST

## Not Accept Personal Responsibility.

Governor is concerned. Nothing has been put up to the Governor yet for solving the financial problem. It has been arranged, however, to bring a test

Such is the brief statement given out for publication yesterday evening by Secretary Atkinson, on behalf of Governor Carter, to an Advertiser reporter who had waited for more than an hour to obtain the results of a conference on the financial situation held by the Governor with the heads of depart-

ments. The conference was in session about two hours. Half an hour before it clos-ed, Deputy Attorney General Peters withdrew from it to his office. A little later Auditor Fisher left the executive chamber. Treasurer Kepotkai was the hat to leave, which he did about five

#### Naval Honors for . Brave Sailor. Naval honors were accorded the late

Chief Machinist George Clift, U. S. N. at the funeral which took place yesterday afternoon. Both aboard the U. S. S. Iroquois and at the naty plot at the cemetery every honor which his late comrades could bestow over his ashes was given.

The funeral services aboard the station ship, of which the deceased had been chief engineer, the procession and the last sad rites at the grave, were impressive. Many floral tributes from the deceased's officers, comrades, friends and the officers and men of the Italian cruiser Pugila, were grouped about the small casket in which reposed the cremated remains.

The casket rested upon a bier covered with blue navy cloth. Flanking it on one side was a magnificent floral tablet of white and red flowers, the name of the deceased worked in red flowers. This was the tribute of the warrant officers and men of the Iroquois. On the other side was a handsome wreath of roses and maile, brought to the tug by the warrant officers and a detachment of seamen from the Italian cruiser Puglia. Flowers from Captain Rodman of the Iroquois and other friends were heaped about the casket. A detachment of men from the Iro-

quois and from the Puglia were drawn up on one side of the afterdeck, and opposite them were Medical Inspector W. E. Taylor (retired) and Cap Rodman, in full dress uniform, and Mrs. Taylor. Rev. Alexander D. Mackintosh of the Episcopal Church, in his official robes, read the service, during which a detachment of marines, with the colors, stood at attention on the ness. dock. The services over, the casket was carried to a carriage and given there fight us. Suppose it does. We have into the keeping of Dr. A. H. Reitz, U. one-sixth of the sugar and refine it

First Class Machinist C. G. Wheeler, Water Tender T. Moynihan and Boatswain's Mate John Olsen. Behind came a detachment of Iroquois sailors on foot, commanded by Chief Quartermaster John Nostrum, and the carriage of Medical Director W. E. Taylor. The warrant officers and detachment riages with friends of the deceased.

hind and were followed by several car-At the grave the Episcopal service was read, and three volleys were fired phia would be in the center of the eastby the marines. When the last shot was fired taps was sounded by the marine bugier, and the sailor was left to

his long rest. The band played several selections. at the cemetary, the two women vocalists singing "Aloha Oe" and "Sweet By and By."

# MOVE CAUTIOUSLY

Although trains are now running from end to end on the Oahu Railway. the speed is greatly reduced owing to the track not yet being in perfect condition. The first train from Honolulu to Kahuku since the storm unfitted the track for use, went over the line on Tuesday, leaving here at 9:15 and arriving at Waialua abouy 2:30 p. m.

The train which left Waialua Festerday morning at 6 a. m., en route to Hoa. m. Deputy Sheriff Andrew Cox, who was a passenger on the train, states that the passage was very slow, especially near Mokuleia and Makaba.

the train merely crawling along. Superintendent Dennison is working hard to repair the railroad and the weak places are being tamped and strengthened. In a few days the trains will be running at their normal speed.

## Governor Carter Does McCandless Wants Police Officer Ka-ne Re- Geo. Davis Desired Only Refinery Owned Here.

"I cannot see why the sugar agents here do not get together and protest against the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the sugar trustor why they don't refine their own sugar," said Senator L. L. McCandless yesterday. "If they don't it won't be long before the main industry of the islands is wiped out.

"We were examining the statistics on

sugar production and sugar consumption in the United States the other day. Now Louisiana last year produced 300.-000 long tons of raw sugar, Porto Rico, 85,000 tons; the Philippines, 90,000 tons; Hawaii, 875,000 long tons, and in the United States proper were produced 195,000 tons of beet sugar, making a total production in the United States and her Territories of 1,045,000 tons. Hawaii therefore shipped thirty-five per cent of all the sugar produced in the United States. During the same time also the people of America consumed 2,566,108 tons, so that Hawaii grows one-sixth of all the sugar usedin the United States. And here is Hawaii selling her product to the sugar per cent off the market price at San Francisco and New York respectively. Not only that, when sugar is quoted through a window and was attired on the continent, at 3.96 for instance, in some way the New York quotation made by the trust is about 3.46 and Hawall not only gets her one-eighth of one per cent less than the market price but also the half a cent per pound less which marks the difference between the actual value of sugar and the valu-

ation placed upon it by the trust. "Now I don't believe in accepting the dictation of the trust any longer. Why should we sell our sugar to the trust at one-eighth per cent less than the New York market or three-eighths less than the San Francisco price. I Delieve that the planters here can put on the market refined sugar at the prices that raw sugar is now selling for in New York, with the rebate allowed to the trust, by building a refinery in New York or Philadelphia.

"The people here should get together. Think of a community like Hawaii, which produces thirty-five per cent of the raw sugar of the United States and one-sixth of the sugar consumed in the United States, allowing itself to be dictated to by the sugar trust and told what we should do with our own suger. If it keeps on the planters here will eventually be forced out of busi-

"Some people say that the trust will S. No the flowers being banked about ourselves, while the trust has fivesizths and for every dollar we lose the At the head of the procession was trust will lose five. Spreckels defeatthe Hawalian Government band, whose ed the trust and compelled it to come services had been kindly offered by to his terms, and he had only thirteen Captain. Berger, with a company of millions behind him. What is to premarines under arms immediately foi- vent us from going in and building lowing. Then came a carriage contain- a refinery and marketing our own suing Rev. Alex. Mackintosh and Captain gar. I know it will take money, about Rodman. Following was the carriage thirty millions to handle our crop every containing the casket, surrounded by year. But we have the property nere the warrant officers of the Naval Sta- on which to borrow money and I am tion and the Iroquois, who acted as willing that my interest shall be hypopallbearers. They were Chief Yeoman thecated to get the funda needed to Thos. Dunn, Chief Yeoman Robert fight for our rights. There are twenty White Chief Machinist F. F. Ingram, million dollars worth of property on Oahu alone and it ought not to be difficult to raise money sufficient to build a refinery. Most of the plantations have a two years' contract with the trust, but it will take that length of time to build a refinery and get ready to market the refined product. It would be a good thing if a refinery could be erectof sailors from the Puglis marched be- ed in the islands somewhere but this is not feasible because of the damage to refined sugar in shipping by sea. And a plant in New York or Philadelern market."

## ANOTHER KAUAI. POWDER EXPLOSION

Rumor of another giant powder outrage on Kauai reached here yesterday on the steamer Mikahala. The report comes from Koloa, and is to the effect that some one placed giant powder under a house occupied by Japanese at Waimea, while the occupants were asieep. This was on Monday night. The giant powder was exploded but it is believed the inmates escaped without injury. It is reported that the Waimea police at once went out to make an investigation.

The rumored attempt suggests a repetition of the tragedy in which young Glennan lost his life a short time

"They say that the baroness over there has a past." "Oh, no, I assure you. It's a 'present'!"-Fliegende Blact-

A child thrust: "You never saw my hands as dirty as that," said a mother reproachfully, to her little eight-yearold girl. "Cause I never saw you when you were a little girl" was the

## ceives a Light Sentence.

Police Officer Alfred Ka-ne was found guilty in the police court yesterday of trespassing upon the premses of two Russians named Stanislaus. and sentenced by Judge Lindsay to one month's imprisonment. An appeal was taken.

The Stanislaus brothers were represented by Attorney W. A. Kinney, and Mr. Davis remarked that he did not the Russian Consul, H. A. Isenberg, make the motion because he wanted watched the case throughout. Attor-

Behind the conviction of Ka-ne there looms up a peculiar state of affairs, involving a police court lawyer through spiracy to defeat laws, were sentenced an alleged juggling of money which each to imprisonment for six months. belonged to the Russians.

The story of the two Russians told on the witness stand yesterday was to \$1000. the effect that they were arrested on the afternoon of February 10, at the corner of Punchbowl and Emma streets, where they have their residence in a two-story building. They were arrested for allegedly assaulting a Portuguese boy. The testimony brought out the fact that Ka-ne, among other officers, went to the scene in the patrol wagon. The men were brought to the police station, and it was late at night before they were released on ball in the sum of \$100 each. Their testimony was to the effect that about 3 a. m. on the morning of February 11, they were awakened by some one trust at three-eighths and one-eighth, entering the room. The electric light was switched on by the intruder, whom both the brothers state positively was Officer Ke-ne, who had crawled

> only in his undershirt and trousers. Upon seeing the brothers in the room and upon their demanding to know why he entered in such an uncere monious manner. Ka-ne is said to have apologetically said:

> "I didn't think you were here. They asked why he was in their room and he is said to have replied: "Oh, I'm just looking out for the place." The brothers stated that the whole proceeding seemed queer. The officer is alleged to have implored them not to say anything about any money being lost, or that he had been in the lawyer. The next morning he accompanied them to the police station and introduced them to Attorney Strauss who was to defend them for \$25. They stated that upon being convicted of assault upon the Portuguese, Attorney Strauss collected their ball money amounting to \$200, and returned only \$100 to them. They had already given

him \$10 in cash. Officer Ka-ne denied having made and Nature Study, because, any agreement with the Russians, regretary and want some-garding an attorney, but admitted that enough of drudgery, and want somehe had served subpoenas upon them thing better. What men want is a in the day time, going to their rooms competency early in life; and they will where he had several drinks. In the take the road that, to them, seems to afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock he lead most directly to it. They forget, met them on the street when they or do not know, that men who make hreatened him about their case. He

tnem. been left open. There were about \$200 mind or body to endure the struggle till in the room, and they claim that during their enforced absence at the station, this money was stolen.

sorry, and it was not a pleasant task for him to sentence a police officer. He Ka-ne had put up a satisfactory de-

fense. The Territorial Grand Jury is said to be investigating certain features of the Ka-ne case.

### Laborers for Hawaii.

Owing to the withdrawal of the T. K. K. steamers from their usual services, and to the consequent reductionin the number of the steamers running to Hawaii, the Japanese emigration agents have applied to the Government for a corresponding increase of work is concerned. In future, the the maximum number per steamer of large salaries will be paid more and emigrants for Hawali, but in vain. The maximum number has been fixed at 240 men and 80 women since January 1st.— Hawall Shingo.

#### The Word Tillman Wanted.

Senator Tillman was talking and he referred to Senator Hale, of Maine, who had had a controversy with him. am free to admit," said Tiliman, "that the home influence will be for other the senstor from Maine is a great contraining. Evidently, parents or teachstitutional — constitutional — constitu-—" "Adviser," whispered z dozen senators, thinking to help Tillman out in his gropings for a word. Senator Tillman listened, and then showed his utter contempt for his prompters by shouting, "Constitutional headlight!"

### An Ancient Kabili.

"Pete" McDonald is the proud possessor of an ancient kabili that was lately discovered in one of the many isolated caves on the Kona coast of Hawali near Napospoo. The kahili is in a fair state of preservation and is considered to be a very rare relic of ancient Hawaii. Mr. McDonaid probably present his treasure to the Bishop Museum,-Independent.

TOONOMY is the surest road to wealth but there is nothing gained by pariecting a cough or cold. Buy a bottie of Chamberiain's Cough Remedy and cure it before pneumonia devaloge. It will be economy in the end. For sale by all dealers and drugglets, been forced upon us by men wiser than prompt Answer. Glasgow Evening Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for we are. Hawaii

## to Save the Court's Feeling.

Judge Doie, in the Federal court verterday morning, dismissed the motion of George A. Davis to cite Walter G. Smith, editor of the Advertiser, for contempt of court in alleged comment upon the Davis disbarment case, Arr oral decision was given, the court declining jurisdiction.

Mr. Davis remarked that he did not Mr. Smith punished, but because he ney S. F. Chillingworth defended the thought the court might wish to punish him.

Hayata and Nakatoshi Nakamura, pleading guilty to indictments for con-Abe, arrested for the same offense, was released under the regular bond of

Manuel Almeida, Jos. F. Costa, Antone Barao, Antonio Oliveira, Manuel Martins and Jos de Mello were transformed from subjects of Portugal to citizens of the Upited States.
The court adjourned until 10 o'clock

Friday morning.

## SCHOOL STUDIES

The Child Can't Flok Wisely for Himself.

Kamehameha Schools,

Honolulu, Hawaii, Feb. 23d, 1904. Editor Advertiser: Mr. Griffiths paper, which appeared last Saturday, has a lot of good materials in it. As it was being read to me, several things that have been in mind at various times, were recalled. And I wish to present them here.

Language, Arithmetic and Geography are the popular subjects. Mr. Griffiths tells us that considerable of his material came from these schools. As I have been for years working along industrial lines here, and am now working out a course in nature study, this is interesting information. And it is something of a disappointment as well. I very naturally ask why these room, and said he would get them/a three subjects should be more popular than Manual Training or Nature Study. Naturally, also, I am not willing to admit that, Arithmetic, Language and Geography are presented in a more attractive way than the Manual Training and Nature Study; and so I prefer to find other reasons, and throw the

blame on something else. I will say then, that Languages, etc., re more popular than Manual Training

said he had no other conversation with men in the world; and that most of them struggle long before they succeed. The Russians stated also that when They do not know, or they forget, that they were arrested, their door had few men have sufficient strength of miccess comes.

Second. Most of mankind are physically lazy and want something easy Judge Lindsay found the defendant to do, if they do anything Language guilty of the charges. He said he was and Arithmetic can be studied at ease. and, later, applied from a chair.

Third. The old time idea of a gentlesaid, however, that he did not believe man has not passed away. These studies can be pursued with clean hands and clean clothing

Fourth. Office work has been better paid for than manual work. But this condition is passing away, and pupils should have their attention called to this fact, and to the newer conditions. In many places office men get less than skilled mechanics, and employment in offices is not so easily obtained, as in the trades. It is only the exceptional office man that is sure of his place and receives a good salary. And these newer conditions will soon be true in Honolulu, at least so far as office more to men trained in laboratory work, in engineering, in agriculture, in mining, in transportation; and the

who can best assist in these lines. Fifth. The old systems of success are still more talked of in the home and on the street than the new systems. But in the homes of the future, the point of view will be different and ers still tell children they may become "President" if they try hard. Isn't it time to drop that old myth, and tell the children instead, they may become good mechanics or raise good

next salaries will be paid to the men

potatoes, if they try hard enough. Other reasons may occur to other teachers. But these seem enough, and good enough to take the burden of failure off the teachers of Manual Training and of Nature Study, and place it where it belongs,-on poor human nature and the older system of training. Now let me suggest what we learn

from Mr. Griffiths' study. We learn, principally, that children don't knew very much anyway, as to what is best for them. Even we of more years and larger experience may not know as much about it as we should. But we know more about it than the children do. And this will be true for some time to come. Our duty is to make out the best course of study our experience can devise, to meet the new conditions, and then hold the chile

dren to that course. The best things we have in life, have

# WILL OF H. WATERHOUSE

## Estate of Quarter Million Value Divided.

Owing to news of his brother's death received by Justice Galbraith, the Supreme Court adjourned yesterday without doing any business.

The Supreme Court made the record of disposing of eight cases, all but the decisions, on the calendar for the first day of its session. Besides those previously reported the following cases were covered: Appeal on taxes of Hawaiian Tramways Co., submitted on briefs; tax cases of John li Estate, Bishon Estate and Mary Richards, argued and submitted; Kimura's exceptions to conviction for murder, submitted on briefs.

At 9:30 this morning the Supreme Court will hear the Attorney General's motion to strike from the files the petition of George A. Davis for rehearing of his disbarment case.

#### THE FINN TRIAL

There was not great difficulty in obtaining a jury for the trial of Joseph Finn for assault with intent to commit murder, in the shooting of Hugh Rooney, after Judge Robinson's court opened yesterday morning. Following are the names of the twelve men:

E. R. Bivens, S. Wm. Spencer, W. L. Fletcher, John & Lane, Samuel Nowlein, William Dunbar, John Coffee, John J. Egan, Clarence H. Cooke, Alex. C. Dowsett, James A. Lawelawe and James W. Bergstrom.

Before the noon recess the following witnesses had been called and all but the last-named examined: S. Rooney, Frank Lillis, A. P. Rodrigues, Ernest Heine, Wm. B. Harrub and Charles E. W. Dunwell.

In the afternoon Herbert Harrub, M. F. Cropley, Hugh Walter Rooney, George Macauley and Deputy Sheriff C. F. Chillingworth were called. Mr. Fleming for the Territory stated that possibly he would have one more witness to call.

There was nothing elicited which had not been well covered in the Advertiser's report of the shooting the morning after it happened THE VOUCHER CASES.

Solomon Meheula, Enoch Johnson and Jonah Kumalae were arraigned before Judge Robinson yesterday morning on their respective indictments in connection with the sessional expenses of the House of Representatives. C. W. Ashford appeared for all three defendants and obtained permission for them to reserve their pleas until Monday next. WATERHOUSE'S WILL-

Henry Waterhouse's will was filed for probate by his son Albert Waterhouse yesterday. The character and valne of the estate left by deceased are thus stated in the petition:

"Real property situate in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and elsewhere, the probable value whereof is about eighty thousand dollars

(\$80,000). "Personal property, consisting of stocks, bonds, notes, live stock, life insurance horses carriages, furniture, situate in said Honolulu and elsewhere of the probable value of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars (\$160,000).

"That in addition to the aforesaid property the said Henry Waterhouse, deceased, left certain real property in Cedar Rapids, State of Iowa, the valne whereof is unknown to your peti-

From the foregoing it will be seen the estate is worth about a quarter of a million dollars.

The will was executed on March 24: 1903, in presence of Percy M. Pond and Antonio Q. Marcallino, and a codicil thereto on April 13, 1903, in presence of Edwin Benner and Antonio Q. Marcallino. By the will the testator bequeaths to his wife, Ida Whan Waterhouse, all his personal property consisting of furniture, horses and carringes at the homestead, Nuuanu street; also for her life the said homestead known as the Dimond homestead and purchased by him from his daughter Mary Stangenwald Corbett, and at his wife's death one-third of said property, each, to his daughters Eleanor Waterhouse Wood and Mary Stangenwald Corbett and son Albert Waterhouse All the residue of his estate, real or mixed, he leaves to his wife and three children already named, one-fourth part

His son Albert Waterhouse and his brother William Waterhouse (of Pasadena, California) are nominated to be the executors of his will, the testator stipulating "that they shall not be required to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as such ex-

By the codicil Mr. Waterhouse bequeaths ail of his stock held at death his case nolle prossed. n Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Limited, to his son Albert. DIVORCE

Judge De Beit granted a diverce to Kelekia Hook Sang against Hook Sang את זים בי מכל of mon-suppret, סדלבדthe tratter to pay all costs to date Amilia te a seared for libellant

torney's for and \$22 suit money sixty days from January 25.

COURT NOTES.

Kailua by her attorney, J. P. Ball, has entered an appeal from Judge Robinson's decree sustaining the demurrers to her complaint against the executors, heirs and assigns of the late James-Campbell

Yim Yan Kong, administrator, files an inventory of the estate of Ah Kana lies Ah Kun, showing it to consist of a claim of \$190 for wages against the estate of the late William Luther Wilcox.

Judge Gear still had Wilder's Steamship Co. vs. W. H. Pain, on trial by ury, before him yesterday. It started st Thursday.

Defendants in the case of Maria Rawlinhos vs. Antone M. Silva and J. D. Marques have appealed to the Circuit Court from District Magistrate Dickey's udgment in favor of plaintiff for \$61.15 with summary possession of certain

S. M. Ballou, in his injunction suit against Mutual Telephone Co., has filed a replication to the answer of defend-

## **PATRONIZE** HOME INDUSTRY

"Patronize Home Industry," is the slogan of the Builders and Traders' Exchange, which will be made the basis of a conference to be held shortly between the Governor and representatives of the Exchange. Recent bids for materials for public works, in which mainland firms have competed with local business houses, have aroused the Exchange members to action, and they will endeavor to have the government advise the departments to give the local firms the advantage of the bidding. The Exchange feels keenly on the question of the taxpayers money going to non-residents, supply houses and contractors who do not contribute to the support of the country. There is a growing sentiment among the Exchange members, as well as business men and taxpayers in general, that every dollar of the expended government revenues, which can possibly be kent in the Islands, should have that method of disposal. It is pointed out that the present condition of business demands this course be followed.

There are merchants here with heavy stocks sufficient to supply the needs of the community, including government wants, and there are contractors with extensive and expensive operating plants, such as the Honolulu Iron Works and Catton & Nelll. These concerns must make a living and get interest on their invested capital. The withdrawal of possible contracts from local bidders, under conditions by which an outsider can bid, is looked upon as a direct monetary loss to the community and to the firms it should support. The Exchange recently passed a resolution that it is the sense of the organization representing the material supply houses and contractors of Honoluln that tenders on Territorial government work for the Island of Oahu. should be called not longer than ten days prior to opening the same and not longer than twenty days on work for the other islands.

## TEACHERS ARE COMING HERE

R. H. Trent has received word that a party of Massachusetts teachers contemplates a tour of Hawaii during the summer vacation months. George H. Barton of Cambridge, Mass., who visited the islands some time ago, proposes to bring the party of pedagogues to see the sights and enjoy the climate as he enjoyed it. The party contemplates a visit to the Yolcano during its stav. Barton wants to make the trip overland from Kawaihae to Hilo but this will hardly be possible with a party of iadies.

Mr. Trent is arranging for a tour of Kausi by a party of Honolulu teachers during the summer

#### Police News.

In the case of Felipe, a Porto Rican woman, against Police Officer Haiola, charged by the former with having treated her roughly while placing her under arrest, Judge Lindsay reprimanded the officer and told him of the necessity of making arrests without undue

Police Officer Apana, charged with assault and battery upon A. P. Rodrigues, went free, as the matter had been settled out of court. The men quarreled over a woman. Lee Kwal, who was mixed up in the affair, had

Manuel Grace was fined \$10 for driving over a Japanese child several weeks ago. The child was not seriously in-

There merts on the market for the cure of was a appearance of a for the set sprains, brilles and theumatic pains, to be a Robins of ordered Parry W. This is the universal verdict of all who i strains, broker and theumatic pains. Tipe of the Land I. First, pending her; have tried it. For sale by all dealers. dworre and \$25 ximing on or before Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hathe term of each month alan \$40 at- wall,

## BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT OF HAWAII

PROM STORE LIFE.

Before the first day of the year 1903, we were wont to look upon the Hawaiian Islands as our far-off possessions, distant nearly a week's voyage from even our farthest Western shores. But now there is a little cable strand that connects the Paradise of the Pacific with our Golden Gate, and messages flash to and fro in a manner to make it hard to realize the distance that sepgrates them.

Every American is more or less inerested in the Hawaiian Islands now that they are a territorial part of the trafficked chiefly in sandalwood, dealing which he was ready to take orders: only with China. As early as 1815, however, the Astors established a branch lowed by others. It was at this time that the American whaling industry assumed enormous proportions and the and transshipping center with the re-

As the business houses had to supply everything to the whalers, it was phor, chalk charcoal, crochet hooks, necessary to carry large and varied chimneys, cigarettes, can openers, combs, stocks, which made them take on a candles, coffin furniture, cigars, coat character that has been retained to this nangers, champagne, cinches, collars and

Those of us whose knowledge of the there is more than that to our Pacific other important cities, with their outlying sugar plantations, have assumed ties are startling. The import trade that annually reaches a total of some \$15,000,-200, the Custom House collections alone unknown. reaching above the million dollar mark.

150,000 people in the territory, there are islands received was the reciprocity treaty with the United States in 1876, granting free entrance to Hawaiian sugar. American protection and capital developed the industry so that now there are fifty-seven plantations with a capital chasers. approximating \$100,000,000, employing lone an army of 42,200 men.

The trade conditions of Honolulu and the other important cities on the islands are perhaps, not paralleled elsewhere on the globe. Their unique isolation make Hawaii a necessary port for practically every Pacific steamer. The cosmopoli-tan tone of the population largely acn vogue:

The wholesale houses of Honolulu range of stocks is truly remarkable. A ness. He need not speak an alien tongue, keep pace.

because for many years the English language has been the official means of communication. The children of all classes of parents learn both to speak and read our language.

There are in the territory of Hawkin

more than 2,000 places of business, ranging from the great importing wholesale houses, down to the cigar or sodawater shop. The storekeepers are Americans. Germans, Austrians, Portuguese, Porto Ricans, Chinese and Japanese. This will give an idea of the vast variety of people with whom a business man must come in contact.

Our American department stores have been closely modeled after in the pro-United States. Long before the Forty Perhaps we would be surprised to know niners" trekked across the continent in of the great variety of merchandise that their hunt for California gold, the lofty a good-sized establishment is supposed Mauna Loa, with its hery craters, look-ed-down upon a little empire scattered price book of a traveling salesman recently developed the following, showat its foot. The natives at that time ing the wide range of commodities for

Armlets, axe handles, axle grease exes, alcohol, accordions, absinthe, house on the islands and were soon fol-blankets, buttons, buttonhole bouquets brooms and brushes, Angustura Bitters galvanized buckets, bed spreads, braid, blacking, baby carriages, books, buckles slands became a recruiting, refitting brandy, beads, beers, bootees, bibs, bits (horses'), balls, belts, bags (traveling), sultant increase in commerce and trade. | balloons, cloths, cotton, candles, clothespins, clocks, cologne, corkscrews, camcuffs, capsules, crockery, etc.

The retail shops show closer divisions, Hawaiian Islands is confined to printed the dry goods, grocery and hardware or spoken words have visions of a land stores being usually distinct establishof perpetual balmy spring, of flowers and ments. It is true, however, that even in tropical plants, of ease and luxury. But dry goods, for instance, the salesman must be able to put before his customer possessions. In the past few years the the products of American and European business enterprises of Honolulu and mills with a degree of knowledge of comparative values, while in groceries he must be well up on the brands of proportions so enormous that the statis- the whole world to hope to successfully held his trade. Perhaps in many parts amounted to but \$13,000 in 1840, now of the United States the names of many of cur actual necessities are practically

The range of trade is just as varied. Sixty years ago the foreign population In the city of Honolulu, with its more numbered but 600, with five wholesale than 40,000 population, one not only and twenty retail shops. Now, of the caters to the cosmopolitan population of the country, but must as well be ess than two thirds native Hawaiians, ready to meet the travelers under the The first great trade impetus that the flags of all nations. Nor is it only the tourist trade that comes here; in this harbor meet the general ships of the merchant marine of every flag that floats. As a result, one must be able to successfully deal with these probable pur-

> The Hawaiian Islands have yet to see their greatest development. With the completion of that great Isthmian water way that is to unite the two oceans, these islands will enter upon an era of prosperity which will undoubtedly out-rival any that has gone before.

The unequaled climatic advantages, compled with improved shipping facilicounts for the various business methods ties, are bound to further develop the sugar industry which today reaches an annual export volume of 400,000 tons. number, perhaps, a dozen, and the And with the growth of this great industry, the other many and varied busiman, to be a successful salesman in ness interests of our newly acquired ter-

## WHAT THE WEEK PRODUCED ON THE GARDEN ISLAND

current issue of The Garden Island: visit here and left on the Mikahala. Mr. and Mrs. Isenberg returned from Honolulu.

evening, February 13th.

seen such a rainy season, such lovely slushly roads and one had quite forgotten that the Garden Island still lies within the tropics.

The ground is getting prepared for the erection of the monument for the late Paul Isenberg. Count and Counters Bonzi (nee Spaiding) have returned to Kealia and taken

up their abode there. A bright outlook for Kealia social atmosphere! Mr. Coney returned from Honolulu

Wednesday morning. Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Sturdevant and daughter from Honolulu stayed a few fore it.

a Sunday school picnic on Friday afternoon, Feb. 12th, on the beautiful church grounds of Lihue church. The inclemency of the weather having prevented it on Thursday afternoon, the picnic was all the more enjoyed by everybody present on the following fine

day. A violent rainstorm burst over poor soaked Kanai again on Thursday afternoon. The force of the wind broke of the tops of telephone posts and so interrupted communications, and did a lot more damage to people, animals and plants.

Mr. Herman Wolters of Hanamaulu celebrated his birthday and also wedding anniversary by a delightful party at his bouse Saturday night, Feb. 18th, kinson, Willard and Wishard.

Dr. Derby came to Libue last Wednesday and will be found at the hotel. He promises to visit the south

capital.

Following are news notes from the American Steamship Co., made a short

The community will be sorry to learn that our well-known attorney, Mr. M. F. Prosser, will shortly leave Kaual, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hjorth of Hans- where he has been a notable resident maulu celebrated their second wedding for years. At the same time we are anniversary by a merry gathering of sure that all will congratulate him on having been professionally advanced to friends at their cozy home on Saturday the office of Second Assistant Attorney General. He no doubt has been re It is several years since Kauai has luctant to leave our cozy island, and we understand that he has been called to the capital twice before and kan twice refused.

#### KILAUEA NOTES.

Mr. W. E. H. Deverill has gone to Honolulu for medical treatment. His son, Edward Deverill, takes charge of his business.

The ninety-fifth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was appropriately observed on Friday at Kilauea school

Pedro, like the storm, struck Kilaues late, but is carrying every thing be-

days with Mr. and Mrs. Broadbent of Mr. Paul Jarrett, formerly of Hawali, Grove Farm. Mr. Sturdevant travels now manager of Ulupalakus Ranch, is in the interest of Theo. H. Davies & the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

The contract has been given out for The Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Lydgate gave | the Kalihiwsi steel bridge for \$6700 and it is now under construction, but the balance of the \$10,000 appropriation has lapsed so that it is unavailable for approsches to the bridge.

Late arrivals are Mr. West and Mr. Gillespie, both taking positions with the Kilaues Sugar Plantation Company.

#### ELERUE NOTES.

The dance in bonor of Miss Donald was successfully carried out on Saturday evening, the 13th. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Lennox. Mr. and Mrs. Kruse, Mr. and Mrs. Silva, Mrs. Cooks, Misses Bickford, Mahlum and Potts, Messrs, King, Milburn, Boyle, Connon, Smith, Sanborn, Grace and

The dancing commenced at eight and After a most elegant dinner. Duplicate it was the intention of the party to whist was played for the rest of the break up about midnight but owing to evening. The guests were Messrs a downporu of rain they were storm Alexander, Bergau, Mahn, Rice, Wil- stayed until 1 a.m. To while away the hour music was indulged in, the organ being manipulated by Miss Mablum. Great thanks are due the ladies for their donation of cake and Mrs. Lenside of Kausi before returning to the nex and Mr. Connon deserve special mention for their endeavors to make the affair (which it was) a success.

# THE RULES

## **Association** Wants Only a Few.

The Bar Association wants many changes made in the rules of court proposed by Judge De Bolt. In fact that organisation placed itself on record yesterday as being opposed to nearly all of the rules compiled by Judge De Bolt and submitted to it for consideration. The report of the committee recommending the elimination of many of the rules was adopted almost unanimously and today there will be a discussion of the changes proposed in the rules which have not been entirely eliminated.

The following is the report submitted by the committee at the meeting yesterday afternoon:

To the Chairman of the Executive Committee of he Bar Association. Sir: The undersigned at your request have examined the proposed Rules of the Circuit Courts concerning which

they make the following suggestions: The statutory authority for the Rules, Sections 1149, 1225, 1273, C. L., confines them to rules for "regulating the practice and conducting the business of the Circuit Courts in all matters not expressly provided by law, "notice to the opposing party of matters intended to be given in evidence. and to those which "shall be necessary to prevent surprise and to afford an opportunity for preparation for trial," also rules for "guidance of clerks in making up calendars."

We recommend that rules be not made which practically embody the requirements of Statutes, or to suggest forms of judgments, decrees and oaths to witnesses, jurors and interpreters, or of petitions in probate, or which re quire that all papers be endorsed, written and folded in a prescribed way; and which prescribe the ordinary routine of a jury trial, or the proper rules of professional etiquette to be observed by members of the Bar.

The bonds required by Rules 12 and 13 are not required by the Statute, and we think that the law would not authorize them to be required by Rules.

We recommend that Rule 6 concerning bills of particulars be not adopted, both because it conflicts with the mechanics' lien statute, and because while a defendant if he likes can always get it from the plaintiff, it is frequently not desired, and the plaintiff in order to prepare such particulars, especially of claims of parties not within the Circuit, may lose valuable time for entering suit or garnishment.

We think that the Rules should not specifically require that instructions be mediately upon the close of the evi-

The specifications of grounds of demurrer required by Rule 7, and also the requirement of the Rule that demurrers and all other matters in a case shall be heard by the judge before whom the case is pending are not recommended by us. Section 1108 C. L. makes the latter unnecessary, and the former are sufficiently provided for by

the common law. In accordance with the foregoing general views, we suggest that the foilowing rules be not recommended, vis: Nos. 6, 16, 81, 82, 33, 84, 86, 87, 88, 40, 42. The draft herewith submitted will

other rules. ALFRED S. HARTWELL. W. L. STANLEY. A. G. M. ROBERTSON. S. H. DERBY.

Honolulu, Feb. 28, 1904.

recommendation to cut out the rule requiring the court's permission for an attorney to withdraw or enter a case after suit had been instituted. Mo-Cants Stewart wanted the rule left in and said that Maroon had taken a had lost a \$150 fee on that account. to be any of the court's business what attorney a litigant had and Judge Stanley didn't see what control the court had over the contractural relations that existed between attorney and client. Stewart said he didn't believe the court should allow a change of attorneys until the last attorney had been paid his fee, and Robertson replied that the proposed rule wouldn't belp Stewart collect his fee. Mr. Mc-Clanaban deemed it unwise for a court to lay down a rule of professional ethios and said no attorney would accept a case until the relations between the client and former attorney had been dissolved. He was opposed to regulating the ethics of the profession in any way by the court. The association voted to eliminate the rule. ,

There was also discussion over the quiring all affidavits or jurats to be absolutely verified and prohibiting the awearing to complaint on informarule proposed by Judge De Bolt retion and belief. Mr. Robertson said that a complainant might be absent from the Territory and his attorney might not wish to verify a complaint lyn Life.

absolutely. Judge Highton and A. Lewis also participated in the discussion. Judge Highton said he was opposed to too many rules and thought they should be as simple and brief as

Mr. Lewis opposed the striking out of rules governing probate cases saying that some such rule was needed and that it would be a good thing for the legislature to adopt the code systems from California. General Hartwell said that the Hawaiian statute was meager on the subject but that the lengthy rule proposed was not authorized by statute. For instance he saw no necessity for three appraisers for one small estate. There was also opposition to the report of the committee proposing to eliminate the rule requiring a guardian ad litem to give bonds before he could receive any property. Some contended that a guardian ad litem could never legally come into possession of a ward's property, while the opposite view was taken by some. The report was adopted. The committee also proposed a number of amendments to other rules and these will be discussed at a meeting today.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

Three new members were voted into the association, Judge Henry E. Highton, D. L. Withington, and Robbins Anderson. Judge Highton came in during the meeting and was called on for remarks. He responded happily, saying that he was honored to belong to an association conducted on the basis of this one and which had commended itself to him. He said he would cooperate in promoting the best interests of the association and also that of law and justice in the Territory. General Hartwell who was presiding, responded briefly.

## HILO IS RID OF MOSQUITO **NUISANCE**

"I think that, absolutely, the mosquito, so far as being a nuisance is concerned, can be suppressed. You cannot entirely exterminate it, perhaps, but can prevent its being a nuisance."

Prof. H. W. Henshaw of Hilo gave forth the foregoing emphatic utterance yesterday afternoon at an informal meeting of mosquito campaigners. The appointed committee meeting was not held because Dr. Cooper, ex-officio chairman, could not attend. The Honolulu campaigners who met the director of the same fight in Hilo were Percy M. Pond, Prof. D. L. van Dine, Dr. J. S. B. Pratt and A. D. Larnach, chief

of campaign. The strong words on Prof. Henshaw have the stamp (of authority from the fact that the campaign in Hilo has proved an eminent success. For proof of this, reference was made yesterday to Honolulu people who lately visited Hilo, and asked in surprise,

have you done with your mosquitoes?" Prof. Henshaw told the Honolulu campaigners that the Board of Health must be behind the fight and the Legislature should provide funds. The work ought to be placed under a permanent division of the Board of Health. He did not regard this crusade as a temporary matter.

Mr. Pond remarked that the whole idea at the outset was to arouse the peo ple to a knowledge that something could be done to mitigate the nuisance.

Prof. van Dine gave credit to the Young Men's Research Club for initiating the movement. A meeting of citishow amendments suggested by us in zens was called, at which it was decided to take it up. The Board of Health was more than favorably disposed, but funds were limited.

Prof. Henshaw mentioned the schools as a potent agency and was informed by Prof. van Dine that in the Hono-There was a long discussion over the Julu schools the matter had been made a branch of nature study. Dr. Pratt, as city sanitary officer, testified to faithful co-operation of the inspectors under

him. Prof. Henshaw went on to say: "We have practically exterminated the mosquito in cillo, as a nuisance. Still I look for some trouble when summer comes and householders relax their case from him without leave and he vigilance. The breeding grounds there are limited and the natural drainage is Mr. Robertson said he didn't believe it perfect, so that it is a comparatively to be enveloped the court's business what why Hilo should ever in the future be troubled with mosquitoes. If all the householders in Honolulu were of a high grade of intelligence and you could enlist them, there would be no further trouble about making an equally suc-

cessful campaign here. On receiving a reply from Mr. Larnach to a question about certain classes here, Prof. Henshaw spoke of a corresponding element in Hilo who persisted in keeping rain water barrels and were averse to using oil on water in-

tended for household use. There was desultory discussion on

phases of the campaign. Prof. van Dine expressed the opinion, which was heartily approved, that the combating of the mosquito pest was as important as the cleaning of streets and the removal of garbage.

Amateur-'This is my latest attempt at a landscape. May I ask what you think of the perspective?" Artist---The perspective is its strong point The further away you stand the better it looks."--Chicago Tribune:

Dr. Ketchum-"By Jove! These cab companies certainly know how to charge." His wife-"Never mind, dear! It's lucky that the president of the company is a patient of yours."-BrookEntered at the Postonice of Honolulu, H. T. Second-class Matter. BEMI-WEEKLY. ISSUED TUBSORYS AND FRIDAYS.

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager

FRIDAY : : FEBRUARY 26

#### THE WAR NEWS.

Yesterday afternoon the news came that Admiral Togo's fleet had attacked Port Arthur and suffered the loss of four battleships and two transports. but the alleged Japanese losses had not been confirmed there. That a conflict of some kind was going on yesterday at Port Arthur may be predcated of the news from Chefoo that heavy firing had been heard there in the direction of the Russian fortress across the Gulf. Later in the day came the news that four Japanese battleships and nine cruisers had passed Wei-hai-Wei, a port near Chefoo, steaming eastward in the direction of offered for sale, shall deceive the pur-Korea. This could have been no other chaser. They will also be considered than Admiral Togo's fleet from Port Arthur. As there are but six Japanese battleships extant four could hardly have been sunk and leave four remaining. Furthermore the fleet Togo took from Sasebo had but four battleships and he seems to have them yet. If he fost any ships at all they must have been smaller vessels and might have been torpedo boats.

It is now reasonably clear that the story of sunken battleships is the usual Chefoo fake, based upon the destruction of merchant steamers loaded with stone, which the Japanese intended to intent to deceive the purchaser, or if it sink at the entrance of the harbor. Vicercy Alexieff sends the news to St. Peteraburg, possibly in answer to a request for further light on the unconfirmed battleship story.

#### A PUNCHBOWL FORT.

The proposal is said to have been made to the Governor by Col. McClellan on behalf of the Federal Government to acquire a site on Punchbowi for a battery of 12-mile guns.

This is surprising in view of the fact that the Army Commission, which was any false or misleading statement. here several years ago looking up sites for Honolulu fortifications, expressly said that Punchbowl would not answer and that the heavy guns should be located only on Diamond Head and Barber's Point, with a battery at Waikiki and one near Paul Isenberg's place. Something was also said about a battery, possibly a mobile one, to guard the Pall approach to Honolulu. A subsequent board added fortifications for the special defence of Pearl Harbor.

This journal does not know why the Commission found fault with Punchbowl, but it might have been because, of a hattery there hostile fleet and the latter should respond, enough of the enemy's shells would fall in the city to destroy it. A years. Punchbowl fort, instead of saving the town would simply invite its annihila-Honesanie

As a minor consideration, ordinary practice from Punchbowl with big guns, such as regulations would call for, would probably smash every window between the Waikiki turn and Palama. Even the little 2-mile cannon which the windows and stampeded the sick. the window and stampeded the sick.

We hope the Governor will go slow in this matter and vigorously protest in case the War Department shows any sign of bringing condemnation proceedings.

## TOURIST EXCURSIONS.

The Hamburg-American line, which sends a sumptuous excursion steamer from New York to the Mediterranean, and return, charges a minimum fare of \$450 for a trip of 74 days' duration. Local steamship lines charge \$135 for a round trip, including a stay ashore at personal expense, of about eighteen days' duration. The home steamer provides accommodation for about thirteen days, making the trip cost a little more than \$10 a day, exclusive ofshore accommodations. The Hamburg-American people charge a fraction less than \$6.12 per day and take the traveler over 13,000 miles and show him Madeira, Funchal, Gibraltar, Malaga; Alexandria, Beyrout, Jaffa, Constantinople, Piracus, Kalamaki, Messina, Palermo and Naples. He can live

aboard ship all the time. It is opportunities like these that attract the tourist and suggest the wisdom of putting on a fine vessel for summer and winter tours in the North Pacific. For instance a steamer could leave San Francisco, calling at Portland and the Sound cities and skirting Aleska, with its impressive coast scenery, thence to Unalaska and home via Honolulu and Hilo, giving the passengers at the latter place a chance to see the volcano. In the fall the steamer could go south from San Francisco, calling at Los Angeles, San Diego, Ensenada, La Paz, Guaymas, Mazatlan, Manzaniilo, and Acapulco (with a side trip to the City of Mexico) and return-

ing home via Honolulu and Hilo. Eventually, when the canal is built such excursions may come from New York, but in the meantime they ought to pay from the coast where there is so large a transient pleasure-seeking popmiation.

Burton counts for about as much in the Senate as his old pals in Hawali do in local politics. So his opposition to the Navy won't strand it on a lee

#### ADULTERATION.

The laws of this Territory for the maintenance of a high standard of food and drugs are unusually complete, but they may be susceptible of some amendment and additions. Act 34 of 1898, "to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs," which required the food commissioner to report monthly to the president of the Board of Health, was broad and full in its defipitions and in the powers it conferred. It was revised and enlarged and the original law repealed, by Act 50 of 1903, which covers instances of manufacture as well as sale, and, in cases of suspected articles, allows the Food Commissioner to act promptly, without the obstruction of a previous application to the Board of Health. In the preparation of these laws, much scientific knowledge and practical appreciation of their importance to the public were

vinced. Now Congress proposes to come to the assistance of the States and Territories by a very drastic statute which, it is believed, may be passed and apwhich reads as if it had been to some extent based upon Hawalian legisla-What the transports were doing in a penalties it imposes and, in this respect army. battle was not divulged. The story of is worthy of consideration. The most the fight was sent from St. Petersburg profitable suggestions it contains, however, are in the enumeration of the vain some particulars than our present show:

Articles of food are to be considered adulterated if any substance has been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, so that such product, when as adulterated if any substance has been substituted wholly, or in part, for the article, or if any valuable constituent has been abstracted, or if they contain poisonous ingredients or any ingredient which may render such articles injurious to the health of persons consuming them.

Articles of food are to be considered misbranded if they be an imitation of the distinctive name of another article; if mixed, colored, powdered, or stained in any manner by which the damage or inferiority is concealed, so that such product, when sold, will deceive the purchaser; if labeled or branded with not so, or is an imitation either in packing or label, of another substance of a previously established name, or which has been trademarked or patented.

Drugs shall be deemed adulterated if they differ from the regular standard of strength, or if their purity or strength fall below the standard under which they are sold. Drugs are to be considered misbranded if they be an imitation of or are offered for sale under the name of another article, or if the package containing the drug bear

The stress of the proposed Act of proposition that deserves local endorsement. The subject itself is of the utmarketable articles and to minimize the evil results of the insidious adulterations that have been so common of late

#### THE PERSON NAMED IN PANAMA CANAL PROSPECTS.

The Senate has ratified the Panama treaty and there now remains no obstacle to the digging of the canal, a law having been enacted some time ago providing means to begin the work and authorizing the President to go ahead.

In dealing with this matter in the senate, the Democrats, who first thought of opposing the treaty, showed admirable discretion. Doubtless their vision was cleared by light from home. The people, determined to have the canal, would brook no legislative defeat; so the vote in favor of the treaty was 66 to 14. Those Democratic Senators who had been out against the treaty, because, as they said, it was part of the Government "militarism" easily came around for it, when they had to, on the ground of its commercial im-

portance.

It is now possible for Hawaii to look forward to new conditions affecting its trade. All the cities of the Pacific coast from Vancouver to San Diego expect the canal to help them out and it will do so in the matter of cheaper railway freights. The Advertiser believes, however, that it will lessen their commerce, particularly that of the port of San Francisco. Steamers that can leave the Orient on a short cut to New going to San Francisco or Seattle to unload for transshipment to the other side, a circumstance which will divert most of the silk and tea trade from the coast metropolis. Nor will steamers load cotton at San Francisco for the Asiatic trade when they can pick it hip at Galveston and New Orleans. The Hawaiian sugar fleet, after the canal is built, will be mostly represented by direct steamers between Honolulu and Atlantic ports. San Fran-

cisco won't see much of it. Honolulu, in our belief, will get more from the canal than any other American Pacific port, as this will be the midway supply point for all through steamers and as a naval station will be second in importance to none other.

In waiting until the Korea got to Sagasaki before seizing its cargo of Russian beef the Japanese did a stroke of business. Had they taken the beef off at Yokohama or Kobe they would have had to send it to the supply depot near Nagazaki at their own expense. As it was they let the Korea carry it where it was wanted and then compelled the vessel to unload. The loss falls on the Russian government.

#### THE JAPANESE ARMY.

م الإيد

Japan sustains two armies and a militia; the perimanent or regular army with its reserves, the territorial army the national militia and the militia of the islands of Hokkando, Tsushima, Goto, etc. The first army is kept ready for foreign service and numbers over 230,000 officers and men, 798 guns and 67,000 horses: the second, or territorial army numbers about 122,000 officers and men, 312 guns and 11,500 horses. Taking all arms together, capable of foreign and home defence and there are, exclusive of the Formosa garrison; Officers, 11,735; men, 884,900; guns, 1116; horses, 86,460. The total arms-bearing population, one in five, is 9,200,000 of a patriotic, seif-sacrificing, and courageous tace.

Service is obligatory in the case of every able-bodied male, without absolutely dependent relatives, from the age of seventeen to forty years, Mit on educational grounds many young men have their service modified. They become volunteers, which entails only one year's service with the colors (three proved during the present session, and months of which is in barracks like an ordinary conscript), and then, after eleven and a quarter years in the tion. The proposed law is severe in the reserves, they pass into the territorial

This is the system which applies practically to all the better classes, and graduates of normal schools and teachrious forms of adulteration, which is ers receive even more consideration, broader and perhaps more searching doing only six weeks with the colors and then at once passing into the terlaw, as the following extracts will ritorial army. Everything possible is done to make the minimum of military. service convenient to the secondary scholar, the graduate and the teacher, but no one who is physically fit can enfirely escape, and if he tries to do so he is placed, as punishment, on the same level as the conscript.

The mass of the army is composed of men drawn by lot at the rate of 60,000 a year, and 131,000 others are drafted into the two bodies of supernumeraries, the first entalling seven and one-third years' service, and the second only fifteen months, after which the men in both sections join the great territorial army.

Every year over 500,000 youths qualify by age for regular military service, and nearly 200,000 begin to serve either with the colors or as supernumarles. The ordinary conscript who has to go with the colors, passes three years in the permanent, or regular grmy, four years and four months in the first regular reserves, five years in the second purports to be a foreign product when reserves, or landwehr, and then enters not so, or is an imitation either in pack- the depot service for 7 1-3, or 1 1-3 years, according to circumstances, eventually passing into the territorial army, for the remaining years up to the age of forty.

The Japanese have demonstrated the possession of all the qualities which go to make good soldiers except one and this one they have had no opportunity to show. They are fanatically patriotic; they have no sensation of fear in battle, seeming neither to dread death nor to value life; they are always aggressive and fertile in expedient. Born a feudal race, among Congress, it will be seen, is laid upon whom obedience of servant to lord was the point of successful deception of ingrained, they submit willingly to dispurchasers, which is a far-reaching cipline, obeying the orders of their officers and asking no questions; a race of pedestrians, they march further and most importance to the health of the faster in a given time than the froops community. Not only should injurious of any other nation; and being of simadulterations be attacked, however, but ble wants, they are not encumbered in impositions in the sale of articles of campaigns with baggage and provisfood that in themselves are not nec- ion trains. The one open question essarily injurious should be prevented about them is whether they would by penal consequences. Cooperation be- stand a long series of reverses, hangtween Federal and Territorial authori- ing on with bulldog tenacity when ties cannot fail to raise the standard of everything seemed to be going wrong. yet and it remains to be undergone.

#### COMMERCE OF THE PACIFIC.

If the coastwise navigation laws should be extended to the Philippines the fact would stimulate American men with the Governor this morning. shipbuilding, which is what the navisation laws are for. At the same time advent of a county act in the Territory they would increase freight rates and perhaps make some change in the ernment. The Governor replied; that trans-Pacific passenger and freight the Territory would be in a worse lines. Within a year or two the O. & O, steamers have been dividing much Manila business with the Pacific Mail vessels and profiting by it; but if the navigation laws are extended the O. & O. ships will have to go off the Philippine course.

The natural tendency of the navigation laws is to rule foreign vessels out of our Pacific trade altogether, except as to through business between Japan and China and the United States. But and the Philippines is a serious one and the monopoly of it by Americanbuilt vessels might be expected, in the long run, to greatly injure alien commercial interests. The foreign carrying ships having the best chance to survive would be the Japanese; the British ships would suffer most.

The Pacific Mail is getting ready to handle the business and will soon have a merchant fleet that, in the speed and tonnage of its vessels, would not look badly on the Atlantic. Jim Hill's competition is going to make it still more difficult for the foreign lines to York, Boston and Philadelphia are not survive. There was talk for a while of the German Lloyd boats coming on the course, but unless there should be a tremendous expansion of business in the Orient, the navigation laws would be a deterring factor. Americans mean to control the business if they can and there is no very good reason why they shouldn't.

NEGLECT ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

-To the average man it seems chiidish to doctor a cold, and unless it becomes particularly annoying to him, little or no attention is given it. Often a cold contracted in the winter is allowed to run until the opening of spring. This is a grave mistake, as even though the warm weather may bring relief, the system is thereby weakened and rendered susceptible to disease. A cold should never be neglected, whether it be a child or an adult who is afflicted. as health and often life is risked. A bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. costing but a small amount will bring speedy relief and by its use all dangerous consequences will be avoided. Por sale by all dealers and droggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for

#### SPECIALS PAR ASTRAY.

The Star is too good a paper to waste any more of its space on Marine Exchange specials. Things of that sort should be left to its evening contemporary, which has no reputation to lose. The Marine Exchange is a bureau of the Examiner; and that paper, in respect to foreign war news, or anything else of a sensational character is hopelessly untrustworthy. It never lets the truth stand in the way of a readable story. The sinking of Imaginary battleships

is the Examiner's especial forte; and tem being in good working order again, and by Thursday Manager Cross hopes those it sunk for the Japanese at Port Arthur turn out to have been stoneboats which the Japanese themselves were trying to sink at the entrance of the harbor. Any one who took the trouble to analyse the battleship news day before yesterday knew that it couldn't be true. Togo, who had four battleships in his fleet could not have lost them in the morning and raised them in the afternoon, showing them before night 200 miles away. But it all "went" with the Examiner and it came to Honolula as a special of the Marine Exchange. No doubt the Che-foo faker had a hand in it.

Aside from Consul Saito's official bulletins the Advertiser gives its readers nothing but the Associated Press news which includes such reports from special correspondents as that agency considers valuable. Even then this paper and its readers are often decelved; but those who rely upon the imaginings of yellow correspondents at Chefoo and Tokio are always deceived. The highest average of news accuracy is obtained by the Associated Press and the next highest by Reuter's, with which the former co-operates. Both do as well as they know how, but they are subject to censorship except at Chefoo-and are often used by the Japanese and Russian governments to deceive the enemy. A news-paper reader must use his common sense and his geography when he reads the telegrams and leave the rest to the slow developments of the future.

#### THE WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

Yesterday afternoon's cables from or near the seat of war undld most of their news of the previous day, including the account of a Japanese calamity at Port Arthur. There was, however, a new dispatch of some significance which is differently rendered by the two evening papers. The Star's version is:

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 25.—The Japanese fleet has again threatened an attack, but retired after making an advance as if to give battle. Two of the stranded Japanese vessels have been burned. The torpedo boats which took part in the last attack are uninjured.

The Bulletin's version follows: PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 25.—The Japanese payal squadron again threatened Port Arthur but retired after a cannonade of short duration.

Two stranded ships were burned. The torpedo boats of the Japanese fleet were not injured.

It would be pleasing to have the original dispatch published if for no other reason than to see whether it designated the stranded vessels as Japanese If not there is a possibility that the vessels burned were the Russian ones which stranded in the outer harbor after the defeat of the 9th. Very likely they were the object of the Japanese attack

#### A PROPOSED INCUBUS

Under the heading, "County Act Will Increase Expense," the local organ of the County government idea prints the following.

At the conference of the business Mr. Spalding asked what difference the would make in the finances of the govthe Territory would be in a worse plight financially. This was all said on the subject, the matter being price war, for every dollar lost by the dropped at that point. The question Havailans, the trust would lose five was brought up by Mr. Spalding after the long discussion on the subject of finances and after he had asked the question if there was any likelihood that Congress would give the Territory a county act.

And yet, in spite of the fact that the Territory would be in a worse plight financially than it is with \$39,000 in the horse, on the other hand, is a conservathe loss in way business from Hawali Treasury and with \$178,000 of floating and imminent debts, we are all expected to urge County government to help stable, meeting there the same fate as the moth. Our best advice to the the Republican party. It needs a party patriotism which could not be planter is: Don't be a horse, least of detected from an impulse to commit spicide to do it. It assumes that by muddling things worse than they now are financially, the Republican party can make itself more acceptable to the

> The only voters in this island by be anything less than, a dangerous whom such a course on the part of the nuisance. The chances are that it Republican organization would be apwould smash windows; the certainty proved are the grafters and those who is that it would disturb the nerves of want to catch the votes of grafters. the community and work harm to the But the moment a party caters to such elements it begins to lose strength as well as self-respect and it deserves to lose them. People who have been Rephrase used by the Russians to excuse publicans all their lives and have helped elect Republican Presidents, of the summary execution of Chinese soldiers who are caught in attempts to whom there are many in Hawaii, do not recognize their political alms destroy the Manchurian railroad bridges. A few days ago General Ma. mater in an organization which deliberately commits itself to a policy of the highest officer in the Chinese Army, spoke of the difficulty he had in reruin to please the scavengers who like to see things wrecked for the sake of the pickings.

Few people ever pan out as much gold in the samey as they had in their prospectures. The average rich man is generally accounted three times richer than he is. In the late Benztor Hanna's case the proportion was Hanna with thirty millions but he left 10,000 Chinese regulars and by General C. P. Huntington was only three. credited with \$70,000,000 but his testamentary assay was less than \$30,000,000. James G. Pair did not begin to leave what people thought he bad. A recent x-ray sidelight on J. Pierpont Kumalae, Enoch Johnson and Meheula. Morgan has shown a shrinkage in his It remains for a petit jury, which we pocketbook. Probably the estimates trost will not be tampered with in the of the Rockefeller and Carnegie fortunes are not far astray but these are the indictment and the degree of guilt the exceptions that prove the rule.

#### LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Wireless Telegraph Company has

renewed its service to Hawaii, the sys-

to have the Kauai service open once

more. The interruption came during

the late storm when a pole was blown

down at Lahains, Mail, and another

Bids for water pipe opened at the

Department of Public Works yesterday

were as follows: Allen & Robinson, \$40

ton; Cation, Nelli & Co., \$38; von

Hamm-Young Co., \$35.57; Crane Brothers, Chicago, \$34.60. Probably local mercantile organisations, will protest

against the contract being awarded to

an outside firm having no local agency.

C. S. Desky is reported to be a can

The primaries to select delegates to

the convention to nominate National

delegates will probably be held March

The Hawaii Promotion Committee

has taken up the investigation of com-

plaints that visiting tourists are being

deterred from visiting the Volcano

through false reports of bad service

and poor steamship accommodations

Several parties are reported to have

been turned away from the Volcano

Work will be expedited on half a doz-

en new school buildings under the Loan

Prices of Japanese provisions, such

is rice, soy and sake, in the local mar-

A bill of the Star corporation for

printing tax blanks will form the basis

of the much discussed test case on

the validity of certain appropriations.

Japanese laborers at Niulii Flants-

tion, Kohala, have sent \$570 to the war

pay better to divide the territory and

The planters are naturally conserva-

tive, but conservatism if it goes too

far comes to the same fate as radical-

ism. The moth is a radical and files

into the fire and is consumed. The

tive and refuses to leave his burning

Don't let anybody fool you into the

belief that the seaward discharge of big

guns on Punchbowl, whether the guns

were placed near the rim or not, would

Probably "Chinese brigands" is a

straining his troops from making fo-

rays upon the Russian lines of com-

munication. Probably the restraint

was not sufficient. Moving rapidly in the blissard the "brigands" seem to

have been able to do the Russians a

great deal of damage. That they are

really soldiers is indicated by their

good organization, by the known ad-

tent on the borders of Manchuris of

A Grand Jury which had pluck

enough to do its duty, has put the hand

of Territorial law upon the collars of

selection, to determine the fustice of

or impocence.

raise the price.

all a mule.

ket have risen on account of the war

within the past week or two.

didate for tax assessor. A. V. Geas

big island.

on Kauai.

partment

26th.

There is talk of consolidating the The secret of its wonderful popular-Bismark and the Iso stables at Wality is explained by its unapproachable Edgar M. Brown of the Postoffice, departed on the Kinau yesterday to

Based upon a prescription which spend a three weeks' vacation on the

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has won success far beyond the effect

of advertising only.

cared people considered incurable.

#### Hood's Sarsaparilla United the hest-known vegetable rem-

edies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have carative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofuls, eczema, psorissis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism - prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla the best blood purifier ever produced.

Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appe-tite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength-

Hood's Sarsaparilla M. F. Prosser has been appointed an Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S. assistant in the Attorney General's De-

restorer the world has ever known.

#### PHYSICIAN.

DR. MILAN SOULE-Office removed to 121 Geary street. Residence, Palace Hotel San Francisco, Cal.

#### BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO. LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolula. H. L.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.-Importers and Commission Merchants Honols-iu, Hawaiian Islands

LEWERS & COCKE—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Ma-chinery of every descrition made to

#### HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE:

Honolulu, February 25, 1904.

tion. Kohala, have sent \$570 to the war	1				
fund committee here. The number of contributors was 157, men and women.	NAME OF STOCK	Capital.	Vai.	Biđ.	AUE
Superintendent J. D. McVeigh of the Leper Settlement has presented Gov-	MERCANTILE.				
ernor Carter with a fine larget as a token of admiration for the executive's	C. Brewer & Co	\$1,000,000	100		220
cowboy exploits on Hawail.	BUGAR.	1.775		1	
M. C. Pacheco has been elected dele-	Ewa Haw. Agricultural	5,000,000 1,700.u	100	105	20
gate, with L. R. Medeiros alternate.	Haw, Com. & SugarCo.	1,700,u 2,812,760	100 20	··· 20	47%
of Court Camoes, A. O. F., to the Sub- sidiary High Court convening in San	Hawalian Sugar Co	2 000,000 756,000	100		102
Francisco on May 10. A committee on	Honokas	2,000,000 500,000	100	10	- 14
celebration of the 11th anniversary of	Kabuku	500,000	20		20
Court Camoes on April 23 consists of	Kipsi Plan. Co., Ltd Kipshulu	2,500,000 160,000	100	1	*
John P. Dias. J. F. Eckardt, L. R.	Kolos McBryde Sug Co., Ltd.	500,000	100		120
Medeiros, J. D. Marques and M. C. Pa-	Oahu Bugat Co	8,500,000 8,600,000	100	21 60	
checo	OHOMES	1,000 000 500,000	20 20	21/6	
- In Treasury Decisions for Jan. 28,	Olah Sugar Co., Ltd	£,000,000	20	6.4	8.
among court decisions published for the information of collectors of customs	Olowain	150,000 5,000,000	100	1	80
and others concerned, is the decision	Pacific	7 . 500,000	100		225
of the late Judge Estee on the long-	Paia	750,000 750,000	.100		160 82
fought case regarding Japanese shoes	Pioneer Waislus Agri. Co	2,750,000	100 100	83	
and slippers, entitled "Hamano vs.	Walluku	4,500,000 700,000	100		- 280 180
United States." It placed the articles in question in the schedule of manu-	■新聞作品を含まる。	258,000	100		
factures "in part of iron," owing to	STRANSEIP LOS.		1 🔄		- 1
a percentage of 2.122 per cent of iron,	Wilder 8 S. C Inter-Island S. S. Co	500,000 500,000	100 100		18216
and held that "rawhide is not leather."	Miscellangous.				
PLANTERS AND THE TRUST.	waw, Electric Co	500,000	100	. 98	100
■ 사용하는 경기를 하는 것이 되었다.	H. R. J. & L. Co., Pd. H. R. T. & L. Co., C.	1,000,000	10ò		8216 10
As long as Hawaiian planters per- mit the trust to fix the price of their	Mutual el Co	4.000,000			1 20
sugar they will be working for the	O. R. & L. Co Hilo R. B. Co	1, (0,000			
trust on a small commission. When	Bombs				
they determine, as Claus Spreckels dld.	Haw. Gov't., 5 p. c		1	96	9934
to refine their own sugar in the enemy's country, they will compel the trust to	Haw. Ter., 4 p. c. (Fire		Sa V	-	
play even. They could refine, as Senator	Hilo R. R. Co., 8 p. c. Hon, R. T. & L. Co.			3433	100
McCandless said the other day, one-	Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	1.7×22		104	7: +
sixth of the sugar on the market. The	Ewa Plant, 6 p. c			100	
frust would refine five-sixths, but in a	Oahu Plant . 6 D. C.		1::::	1047	4 - 50
price war, for every dollar lost by the	Olas Plant, 5 D. C		•	·I	100
Hatalians, the trust would lose five; and the latter could not hope to keep	Waisins Ag Co., 5.p.c Kahuku 6 p. c Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p.c.				
up such a struggle very long. It would	Pioneer Mill Co, 6 p.c.			1	190
batton to divide the territory and	1 1				

TIDES, SUN AND MOON. p.m. Pt. a.m. p.m. a.m. 21 3.41 1.4 7 06 1.49 1.39 6.38 6.02 24 9 55 1.5 5.05 x.33 8.05 6.35 6.0 54 11.0 1.45 1.9 2.05 7.43 8.35 8.21 6.64 6.15 2.78 1.9 2.51 8.8 9.30 6.21 6.03 5.06

First quarter of the moon February 24th. Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Sur-

ver tables. The tides at Kabului and Hilo secur about one hour earlier than at Honotalu.

. Hawatian standard time is 10 hours minutes slower than Greenwich time, seing that of t : meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 6 hours 6 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the

THE STORES METROROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published

	, 1						1 1	<u></u>	1 ,
Day	Feb.	BA1	e a	7 M I	X X	5	Hamidity Clouds	Wlad	Foros
S S M T	18	10 TO	29 N 29 M	67 78 1	76 77 77 77	1 4	185 8 8 2 91 10 1 95 10 2 94 10	RIW	1-0

• 8W-88W.

Barometer corrected to 21 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is in for Honolulu.

71 R4 10-5 F1F = 3-0 72 92 (0-5 F-51 W) 2-0

# HOMESTEADS DISCUSSED ALONG WITH FORESTS

## Stock Breeders Appeal to Board of Agriculture for flelp to Eradicate Pests of Animals as Well as Weeds

rum of the Board of Agriculture and no response. I learn from Mr. Per-Forestry for its weekly meeting yester- kins that the letter was mislaid and day. Mr. Giffard took the chair by vote was found by you on entering the ofof the Board in the absence of L. A. Thurston, president, and at his request Mr. Carter acted as secretary in the absence of C. S. Holloway. The meeting was held in the Representatives chamber of the Capitol. Probably the next meeting will be held at the nursery, King street, where the Board's new headquarters are established.

A letter from Mr. Kirkaldy, ento-mologist, reporting the destroying of oranges imported from Chips which were found in bad condition, was read and filed.

exclusion of reptiles. The following opinion from Attorney General Andrews, on the subject of regmations to prevent the introduction of bjectionable animals, was read and

Honolulu Feb. 12, 1904. n. C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, Territory of Ha-

ir: In answer to your request of bruary 4th, as to whether there is y law in existence granting powers the Board of Assiculture and For ry, or any other Government Comssioner, whereby the importation of nimals can be restricted. I have exmined, as thoroughly as possible, the Territorial laws on the subject, and have been unable to find anything giving to such Board or Commissioner any

the Session Laws of 1903; wherein and In response he read a report on his sion . . of forest and forest re- as follows: serves." I fear, however, that it would be necessary to strain the construction. To the Board of Commissioners of Agof this section to give the Board the power to preclude the importation of

Yours truly. LORRIN ANDREWS Attorney-General: FEDERAL COOPERATION.

Mr. Carter thought it might be feasible, as it would be desirable, to have the Treasury Department delegate powers of inspection to an official of this Board.

Mr. Brown said there might be some reptiles that were not venomous, yet which were undestrable to have introduced. It would be well if an official of this Board had inspection powers with discretion to admit or reject liv-

Mr. Giffard spoke of making the best law could be passed by the Legisla

ture. It was moved by Mr. Carter, second-

ed by Mr. Brown and carried: Board, with instructions to confer with Mr. Stackable (Collector of Customs), with a view to obtaining a freasury regulation covering the requirements." STOCKMEN'S PESTS.

The following letter from the secre tary of the Stock Breeders' Association was read and referred to the executive officer for suitable replies on the different subjects treated. With regard to the mention made in the letter of information given by Mr. Perkins, the chairman said that all communications ought to pass through the Board, so as to be available for reference. Upon inquiry of Miss Peterson, clerk of the Board, it was found that the reply of Mr. Perkins to Mr. Judd was on the official files. This is the letter:

Hawaiian Live Stock Breeders' Association.

Honolulu, Jan. 20, 1904. Mr. C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of

Public Works. Dear Sir: As you may remember, the annual meeting of our Association was held on the 21st of December tast. I have just received the stenographer's transcript of the proceedings taken at that time. I find by a motion duly put and carried by the Association I was instructed to communicate with the Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry and to ask them if they will take up the subject of noxious weeds and other plants with the endeavor to locate their natural habitat and to ascertain, if possible, whether or not they have any natural enemies which could be

introduced. The purpose of this letter is to carry out my instructions. You are familiar with the damage done by lantana and with a fight against it which has been carried on by the bogs from Mexico. You may also be familiar with the damage being done on the Exland of Maul by the weed which the natives call pamakani. Parts of Hawaii are overrun with thistle and oi. I might

mention other weeds. Under date of September 29, 1902, I addressed a letter to the Board regarding the above pest of pamakani and

#### NOTICE.

The parinership heretofore existing between The Greenwell Estate and George Clark of Honekohau, North Kona, Hawali, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. E. C. OREENWELL

Executrix.

January 12, 1904.

W. M. Giffard, J. F. Brown, A. W. also with reference to the horn fly, Carter and Jas. D. Dole formed a quo another scourge. To this I have had fice and sent to the Division of Ento-

mology. I take this occasion to ask on behalf of the Association that the Division of Entomology investigate the horn fly. The fly is the cause of much damage especially to cattle pestering them day and night, keeping the cattle from feeding freely and on animals in poor condition causing large sores.

On some of the ranches over 50 per cent of the working horses are incapacitated at times by the sores on their backs caused by these files. Our only relief can come from intelligent scientific investigation. I have looked up the subject thor-

oughly as a layman can. I find that the bulleting from the Department of Agriculture, in Washington, deal with the pest in dairies and stables, but that they suggest no relief for conditions similar to ours in Hawaii. firmly, believe that the trained scientist can with the assistance of the Department in Washington import other bugs which feed on the larvae of the horn fly, which I understand are deposited in cattle dung. By this means we may be able to greatly reduce the flies in number, if not totally eradicate them.

Yours very truly. ALBERT F. JUDD. Sec'y.

FORESTER HOSMER'S REPORT. A. S. Hosmer, Territorial Forester, I would, however, call your attention being present was called on for any to Sec. 5, Subdivision 2, of Act 45 of remarks he might be willing to make. whereby the Board of Agriculture is trip to Hawaii, which was made to a given the power to make rules and great extent in company with Govregulations, among other things, "for ernor Carter and party. The report the preservation, protection and exten was accepted and placed on file, being

Honolulu, T. H. Peb. 24, 1904. riculture and Forestry, Honolulu, T. H.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit a report upon my recent trip to

the Island of Hawaii. Arriving in Honolalu on the 13th of January I met some of the members of the Board informally on the following day. Early the next week the opportunity presented itself of visiting the Island of Hawah in company with Mr. A. W. Carter. In the judgment of the Committee on Porestry this was a very favorable chance for me to attack the problems presented in the districts of Kohala and Hamakus. The gentlemen of this committee therefore suggested that I go over to Hawall without walting to formally reiffard spoke of making the best port to the Board. I accordingly sall—trip. Personally, I am distinctly in time in the field, but felt that at the ments possible, to serve until a ed for Hawaii on the Kinau leaying favor of the homestead principle and start he should stay in town a while on the legisla on the 18th of January. Before land- I believe that there are many places studying the fursery and considering ing in Kohala I was invited by Gov- on the Island of Hawali where home- the matter of the Nunanu forest sta-ernor Carter to become a member of steads could be successfully made tion. At the latter place he desired his party during the time that he was But I think this question, like other to go over the ground with Mr. That the letter of the Attorney delt in the Kohala and Hamakua districts. forest problems, needs to be carefully Haughs. For two or three weeks he eral be referred to the president of the cover his whole tour around the island. After consultation with Mr. Carter I the homestead tracts which our party shape. After that he should go to modified my plan and accompanied visited are so inaccessible that under Maul to look over the ground the same Governor Carter as member of his immediate party, entirely around the island.

From the nature of the tour made by Governor Carter, it was, of course, impossible to do detailed work in any one locality, but an exceptional oppor- labilishing it. tunity was afforded me to gain a knowledge of where the forests on the Island of Hawaii are, of what trees they are principally composed, and what the problems are, which are presented in each locality.

Landing at Mahukora, we made an taking the boat again at Kawainse. Several days were spent in the Kohala district where with headquarters at Senator Palmer Woods', we visited the forest land above the Kohala plantations, saw something of the region lying between Punaluu and Walplo guiches, as well as a portion of the Ko-hala mountain. Several days were spent at Waimes from which base a circuit of Mauna Kes was made, giving us the opportunity of seeing the mamani forest on the Parker ranch and the forest lands of Humpula, and to get a general idea of the Pithonua tract, and, on the north side of the mountain, something of the forest lying above the cane land of Hamakua. From Waimea the party traveled along the coast to Hilo, making a number of side trips into the forest at various points. One of these was to Waipio guich, another to the homestcad near Honokas, and another to the homesteed above Hakalau. The week spent in Hilo was devoted in part to side trips to the homestead lands of Kaiwikl Kaumana and Olan. Another day we visited the Puna district, seeing considerable forest en route. Leaving Hilo, the party visited Puna district, going to Kalapana and from there across country to the Volcano House. From the Volcano House we went to Kapapala ranch, where the intention was to spend a couple of days in a careful examination of the forest land which the Hawalian Sugar Company has reserved under fence for the last neven years. Extremely rainy weather prevented us from making as extended a trip to this reserve as had been planned, but we saw enough to get a very good general idea of what had been done and of the great benefit which had resulted to the adjacent lands from the establishment of this 2345 reserve. Continuing northward from

sions into the forest land. From Mr. of Mt. Huslalai, getting an excellent on forest reservations in any way?

Idea from that peak of the extent of Mr. Hosmer replied that, the Go the forest through Kona, as well as on the slopes of Mauna Los and Mauna Kes, and the intervening plains. The

HAWAINE BOND PRINCE PROPERTY SERVICE SEMI-WEEKLY

following day the party visited Puwaawas from which hill we got another fine view of the adjacent country, seeing in some detail some of the same forests which we had seen from Hualalai. From Puwaswaa we rode down across the lava flows and along the shore to Kawaihae, where we took the Kinau, arriving in Honolulu, on Bat-

urday last. I am particularly glad to have had

this opportunity to visit the Island of Hawail, because I feel that having made this reconnaissance trip, I have a much better idea of the location and extent of the forests on this important island, together with a much clearer ides of the forest problems which have to be solved, than I could have got in any other way. During the trip I was enabled to meet practically all the gentlemen who represent the important industries on Hawaii; the plantation managers, the cattlemen, and those gentlemen baving in charge the various diversified industries, which are being developed. With many of these gen-tlemen I had considerable conversation and feel that I now have passed the introductory stage with them, so that on my return to Hawali I can at once get down to business.

I was greatly impressed and pleased to find what an excellent public sentiment existed among these men in regard to the necessity and importance of forest preservatio... Almost without a dissenting voice the men with whom I talked seemed to be in favor of the establishment of forest reserves. There were, of course, differences of opinion as to where the reserve lines should be drawn, which will doubtless be more marked than at present before the matter is settled, but to my mind it is a great thing that so healthy a sentiment exists, for I believe that the various interests involved can be brought to cooperate in the establishment of reserves, which will play a large part in the development of the island.

My tour of Hawaii makes me feel strongly than ever that forest problem must be studied individually. This has been found to be the case on the mainland and is none the less true here. In the establishment of forest reserves no hard the boundary lines shall follow a certain contour or given tract division. but each case must be carefully investigated, the local conditions studied and consultation had with the men representing the interests involved, before recommendations can be made-In certain districts there seems to be more immediate need that forest reserves be established than in others. Such a locality, as was pointed out by Mr. W. L. Hall, after his examination last summer, is the Kohala mountain reserve. This in my judgment, is where the first work of a forest nature on Hawaii should be done, and I hope to be able to return to that district within a comparatively short time

The question of the location of homestead tracts is essentially a forest problem, because in most instances the sery gardener, before making a report proposed locations are within the for Mr. Carter raced him what plan he est belt. This question is one of the thought would be best for him to purlive issues on Hawall at the present sue in the organization of his division. time and was constantly brought, to Governor Carter's attention during our should have to spend a good deal of trip. Personally, I am distinctly in time in the field, but felt that at the favor of the homestead principle and start he should stay in town a while mendations can be made. Many of buildings in getting affairs there into present conditions they can never be as he had done on Hawait. Apparentthat roads can be built and maintained There were a great many agricultural there is no use, it seems to me, in es- bulletins from the Federal department,

had the pleasure of meeting a number sery division. Should he give such of the consulting foresters in the several districts. These gentlemen all seem to be taking a real interest in the President Thurston's suggestion on forest work and gave me much valu- that matter. It was that the heads able information in regard to forests of the different divisions should each almost complete circuit of the island, and forest problems, in their several districts.

I was impressed in talking with these gentlemen, by the work which has been done in the introduction of exotic trees, in the island. It is my hope that definite statements of what has been accomplished may be got from the different people, who have planted new trees on the island, for I believe that such information when compiled and tabulated would be of no small value. would cooperate with the Board in It is my intention to continue the work of introducing new trees, especially the transportation of infected plants been violated by the failure to pay taxes those commercially important, on these islands and I hope to be able to find certain species which can be used to reforest waste and barren places.

Our first and most important work, it seems to me, lies in the establishment of forest reserves, and the proper organization of an administrative force. As soon as that is satisfactorily accomplished I believe that a great deal can be done in the way of introducing new trees on lands which are at present of little or no value to any one. From what I mw of Hawaii)I believe that it is entirely feasible to do this and that, in the future, we

may look for valuable results. I am very giad to report that the Division of Forestry is now established in its new quarters, in the building at the Government nursery, and that within a few days the reference library will be ready for use by those who wish to consult it. Within a short time I shall bring before the Board recommendations in regard to the Goverament nursery, the planting in Nuuanu valley, and the organization of the Division of Forestry.

Respectfully submitted. RALPR S. HOSMER, Superintendent of Forestry AS TO HOMESTEADS.

Mr. Brown spoke of the reference to ed subject to call of the chair.

of the forest through the districts of With regard to location, was there any Kau and Kona, making several excur- suggestion of the people anywhere as to where homesteads could be success-Maguire's ranch we made the ascent fully established without encroaching Mr. Hosmer replied that, the Gov-

ernor looked into a number of tracts which had been opened for settlement and some proposed locations. petitions from natives and others to open homesteads were received. It island, those making it not caring whether there were any roads or not But no sooner would a tract be opened than there was a cry for roads. In several instances the homesteaders were making a good fight and doing the best they could, but the roadless condition would make their struggle hopeless. Answering a question by Mr. Brown, the speaker said the suitable land to which he had referred was mostly controlled by cattlemen or sugar planters. It was chiefly on the edge of the forest.

Mr. Brown said that when the homesteads were opened there was a great demand for coffee lands. Nobody would take such outside of the forest belts, as it was then believed that shade was necessary. People wanting homesteads then said to him-he having been the surveyor of the tractsthat they would take their chances on roads. So far as he knew now there were none of those homestead tracts on which anything was done, except that on which his friend Mr. Dole and associates were settled at Wahiawa He was therefore curious to know something about the reported demands for homesteads which were made upon the Governor.

Mr. Hosmer said his personal belief was that there was a belt suitable for homesteads between the plantations and the forests, particularly in Kohala, but the great difficulty was the want of roads. The land was good and so were other conditions, but the people could not get any transportation. The whole question was that of getting to market, including in its scope inter-island steamers as well as

Mr. Brown spoke of lands at 1200 to 1600 feet elevation where people wanted homesteads. To reach such places required most expensive roads. He alled attention to this difficulty over and over again, but it did not seem to hold anybody back.

Mr. Giffard said he never saw & report of anything done on any homesteads except Wahlawa.

Mr. Brown stated that the original demand for homesteads was based enand fast rule can be laid down that tirely on the expectation of what could be done with coffee. That was all abandoned.

Mr. Giffard told of the homestead conditions on Hawaii as observed by himself. Homesteaders cut down trees to carry out the condition of fencing, selling the surplus of wood for what it might bring. The homesteader would fulfil the building conditions by erecting a shack with a kerosenetin roof and then leave a Chinaman in charge of the place. As soon as they got fee simple title they would sell out to the sugar planters. THE FORESTER'S PLANS.

Mr. Hosmer spoke of the question of the nursery referred to him at a previous meeting. He wished to talk matters over with Mr. Austin, the nur-

sery gardener, before making a report

Mr. Hosmer in reply presumed he successful. Transportation is, the ly forest conditions were most pressing crucial point in this matter, and un- on Hawali and Maul. He inquired less the homestead tract is so located about the library at headquarters. a large proportion of which were of During our trip around the island I little or no use to the forestry and nur-

documents shelf room? Mr. Giffard gave a statement of look, after the literature of his own subject in arranging the library.

TRANSPORTATION. Mr. Carter regretted that he had failed to report a regulation on transportation as asked of the committee on

regulations. Mr. Giffard stated that he had spoken to President Wight of Wilder's Steamship Co., who said his company, and he believed the Inter-Island Co, carrying out any regulation to prevent or seed cane from one island to an-

# CIRCUIT COURT

At its adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon the Bar Association completed its revision of Circuit Court Rules, on the basis of the special committee's report on Judge De Boit's draft. There was considerable discussion on some points, and sometimes even law partners voted oppositely.

Finally the revision was adopted as a whole with a vote to have the code promulgated. A vote of thanks was passed to the committee, along with an authorization to pay its printing bill.

Judge Hartwell presided, others present being Mesers. Matthewman (secretary), Derby, Lewis, Highton, Judd Weaver, Achl. Hemenway, Robertson, Anderson, McClanshan, Whitney, Stewart. Warfen, Wilder, Ylvas, Andrades pleasant to take. For sale by all dealand Kaulukov. The meeting adjourned ers and druggists. Benson, Smith &

\*

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## A VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE CORPS

Dr. A. N. Sinclair gave the first in the series of lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" at the Seamen's Institute last evening before a large gathering. The lectures are being given under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and as a result it is expected that a volunteer ambulance corps may be organized for service on the waterfront. There are here now. graduates of a similar course of lectures and at the conclusion of the present series, Mr. Overton of the Sesman's Institute expects to make practical use of the knowledge obtained in the organization of an ambulance corps.

Dr. Sinclair in the first lecture last evening confined himself to an exposition of the anatomical construction of the body. He described the properties of blood, as well as telling in detail its constituent parts. The nervous system, bone structure, muscles, etc., were also described, the doctor saying that before "first aid to the injured" could be given it was extremely necessary to know just how the body was made up. The two principal injuries, be stated, were the breaking of bones and hemorrhages; and the formation of clots, or coagulation was also explained in detail.

Dr. Sinclair said that the way to discover whether a rib had been broken was to press on all of them and if the pain always appeared to be in the same spot, a fracture was certain. A fracture of the collar bone he said was dangerous because of the fact that there is a main artery just under the bone and a movement of the fractured portion might pierce the blood vessel. In cases of a broken collar bone, the doctor said that the best plan was to piaced the injured man on his back and then send for a physician. Dislocations also should be left alone if it was possible to secure medical aid within twenty-four hours:

Kons Again is in Court.

The Kona Sugar plantation is again in legal trouble. At Kailua last week a suit was instituted by the Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., against C. J. Hutchins, the Waterhouse Trust Co., and E. E. Conant for possession of two certain ahupuaas which form a part of the plan- regret that he has not done so. tation and one of which is the site of the mill. One suit was filed last week and was withdrawn later to allow of changes to be made in the petition. It has since been instituted for a second time. In the suit for summary possession of this land it is claimed that the defendants have not carried out their agreement with the Kapiolani Estate and had therefore forfeited their rights to the leased lands. Among other things it is alleged that the terms of lease have and to pay rent and also by the failure to fence in the land leased from the Kapiolani Estate. It is further charged that the land is being allowed to go to waste by reason of the fact that fruit and ornamental trees are being RULES ADOPTED stroyed. The petition asks that the complainant be given summary possession of the land

As the mill is located on one of the sections of land claimed by the Kapiolani Estate, the plan of reorganization with California capital is likely to be knocked in the head in case the property is awarded to the plaintiff in this new suit. The fact of the suit being brought is said to indicate also that Hutchins may not be able to consummate his sale of the property to the California people, as he was trustee for the Kapiolani Estate among others.

HOW OFTEN YOU HEAR THE REMARK: 'It's only a cold," and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any tendency; toward pneumonia. It always cures and is Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# OF RENTAL

By Bishop Estate for Kalihi Land.

Members of the Board of Health the yesterday's meeting sustained a shork in a letter from the Bishop Estate It was a proposition to give a new icase of the land at Kalihi for ten years, but at a prodigious increase of resil paying a rental of \$30 an acre for the land. Now the Bishop Estate asker \$400 a year, the Government to per taxes, for the less than nine acres escupled by permanent institutions under the Board of Health. Following is the lefter conveying the proposal:

Honolulu, Feb. 21, 1905. Chas. B. Cooper, M. D., President the Board of Health, Honoldin. Dear Sir: Referring to your com-

nunication No. 1478, dated February 19th, 1904, the trustees of the Estate de B. P. Bishop will grant to the Territorial Board of Health a lease of the 8.8 acres at Kapalama, this city. dosired and now used by it for pest house purposes and home for non-lept children of leprous parents, upon the following terms and conditions:

1st. That the Territorial Govern ment, the present lessee, signify he writing its acquiescence to the reles of the portion of the premises desired now held by the Government made der Bishop Estate lease No. 764.

2nd. That the proposed lease date from the first day of January, 1985, the date of expiration of the said lease Dia. 764 to the Government, and to collect for the term of ten (10) years thence ensuing.

3rd.—That the rental be four hat dred dollars (\$400) per annum payable annually in advance net above and taxes, rates and assessments whates

4th.—That the lessee be privileged to use water from the artesian well on the mauka side of the road controlled by the said lessors, provided, however, that the connection therewith be larger than a 3-inch pipe laid along the makai side of the railroad track in such manner as may be approved by the lessors or their agents; and the all costs for labor and material required in making such connection, for all necessary changes and alterations in the pipe system and maintenance thereof during the term of bear. be borne by the lessee. Reserving. however, from this privilege unto the lessors, the right to tap the water main at any time or place for the benefit of other tenants of the Bishop De tate to such extent as the supply water may warrant. 5th.—That the conditions of lease

is usually embodied in those issued by the trustees of this Estate, and costs to be borne by the lessee. This offer is subject to written an ceptance within 30 days from date.

Very truly yours, E. T/ WINANT. For Secretary, Estate B. P. Bishop. Dr. Cooper undertook to take the

to the Board. THE FOUNTAIN MATTER.

Mrs. Whitney, president of the Woo an's Christian Temperance Union filed pending an application for person sion to erect the fountain in question Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hawali, Honolulu, Feb. 19, 1981 Dr. C. B. Cooper, President Board

Health. Dear Sir: Referring to your note of Feb. 18 enclosing a communication form E. G. Keen, in regard to a propose drinking fountain to be erected by the W. C. T. U.

Our arrangements with "Bath the Plumber" have been made through Mr. Ed. Benner, who promised before ordering the fountain to obtain permission from the Board of Health. A

The proposed fountain, however, one of the kind mentioned by Dr. Mars in your meeting Wednesday, an hyan standard holding a bowl from rises a jet of water some inches above the bowl. No cup is required, nor there apparently any way in which disease could be communicated.

I am, yours respectfully, MARY S. WHITNEY. OTHER BUSINESS.

Dr. P. R. Waughop sent from Chicago his resignation of the position of Government physician for Kealia and Hanalei, Kausi, as he did not intend returning to the Territory. Dr. Putman has been filling his place for summe

There was no report from the committee on cemeteries, but it was agreed that the Board in a body should make tour of those places next week.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Lame on jury duty there was no report of the committee on Kealia duck ranches. The president promised to report

Hilo regulations next week. Dr. L. E Cofer, obief quarantime officer, reported by letter the bealth conditions in the Orient, thus: Houskong, two weeks to Jan. 29, smallpore 2 cases; Shanghai, two weeks to Jam. 28, smallpox 2 cases and 21 deather. Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, to

latest dates, clean. Besides President Cooper there were present Dr. Mays, Fred, C. Smith sail. E. C. Winston.

"How did you like the interme at the opera last night?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle, "Not very well," replied her hostess: "Josiah thought he was great, but'it always turns me against a person when they have their whiskers running down to a point that way."--Chicago Record-Herald.

## Kawaiian Gazette.

H. T. Second-class Matter. SEMI-WEEKLY.

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FRIDAY : : FEBRUARY 26

#### THE WAR NEWS

Yesterday afternoon the news came that Admiral Togo's fleet had attacked Port Arthur and suffered the loss of four battleships and two transports. What the transports were doing in a battle was not divulged. The story of the fight was sent from St. Petersburg but the alleged Japanese losses had not been confirmed there. That a conflict of some kind was going on yesterday at Port Arthur may be predicated of the news from Chefoo that heavy firing had been heard there in the direction of the Russian fortress across the Gulf. Later in the day came the news that four Japanese battleships and nine cruisers had passed Wei hai Wel, a port near Chefoo, steaming eastward in the direction of Korea. This could have been no other than Admiral Togo's fleet from Port Arthur. As there are but six Japanese pattiernips extant four could hardly have been sunk and leave four remaining. Furthermore the fleet Togo took from Sasebo had but four battleships and he seems to have them yet, If he lost any ships at all they must have been smaller vessels and might have been torpedo boats.

It is now reasonably clear that the story of sunken battleships is the usual Chefoo fake, based upon the destruction of merchant steamers loaded with stone, which the Japanese intended to sink at the entrance of the harbor. Viceroy Alexieff sends the news to St. Petersburg, possibly in answer to a request for further light on the unconfirmed battleship story.

#### A PUNCHBOWL FORT.

The proposal is said to have been made to the Governor by Col. McClelian on behalf of the Federal Government to acquire a site on Punchbowl for a battery of 12-mile guns.

This is surprising in view of the fact that the Army Commission, which was here several years ago looking up sites. for Honolulu fortifications, expressly said that Punchbowl would not answer and that the heavy guns should be located only on Diamond Head and Barber's Point, with a battery at Walkiki and one near Paul Isenberg's place. Something was also said about a battery, possibly a mobile one, to guard the Pall approach to Honolulu. A subsequent board added fortifications for the special defence of Pearl Harbor.

This journal does not know why the Commission found fault with Punchbowl, but it might have been because, hostile fleet and the latter should respond, enough of the enemy's shells would fall in the city to destroy it. A Punchbowl fort, instead of saving the town would simply invite its annihila-

tion, ..., As a minor consideration, ordinary practice from Punchbowl with big guns such as regulations would call for, would probably smash every window between the Waikiki turn and Palama. Even the little 2-mile cannon which the windows and stampeded the sick. the window and stampeded the sick. Hope the Governor will go slow in this mafter and vigorously protest in case the War Department shows any sign of bringing condemnation proceed-

#### TOURIST EXCURSIONS.

The Hamburg-American line, which sends a sumptuous excursion steamer from New York to the Mediterranean, and return, charges a minimum fare of \$450 for a trip of 74 days' duration. Local steamship lines charge \$135 for a round, trip, including a stay ashore at personal expense, of about eighteen days' duration. The home steamer provides accommodation for about thirteen days, making the trip cost a little more than \$10 a day, exclusive of the secommodations. The Hamshore accommodations. burg-American people charge a fraction less than \$6.12 per day and take the traveler over 13,000 miles and show him Madeira, Funchal, Gibraltar, Malaga: Alexandria, Beyrout, Jaffa, Constantinople, Piracus, Kalamaki, Messina, Paiermo and Naples. He can live aboard ship all the time.

It is opportunities like these that attract the tourist and suggest the wisdom of putting on a fine vessel for summer and winter tours in the North Pacific. For instance a steamer could leave San Francisco, calling at Portland and the Sound cities and skirting Alaska, with its impressive coast scenery, thence to Unalaska and home via Hopolulu and Hilo, giving the passengers at the latter place a chance to see the voicano. In the fall the steamer could go south from San Francisco, calling at Los Angeles, San Diego, Ensenses, La Paz, Guaymas, Mazatian, Mansanfilo, and Acapulco (with a side trip to the City of Mexico) and return-

ing home via Honolulu and Hilo. Eventually, when the capal is built, such excursions may come from New York, but in the meantime they ought to pay from the coast where there is so large a transient pleasure-seeking population.

Burton counts for about as much in the Senate as his old pals in Hawaii do in local politics. So his opposition to the Navy won't strand it on a lee

#### ADULTERATION.

The laws of this Territory for the maintenance of a high standard of food. and drugs are unusually complete, but they may be susceptible of some amendment and additions. Act 34 of 1898, "to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs," which required the food commissioner to report monthly to the president of the Board of Health, was broad and full in its defipitions and in the powers it conferred. It was revised and enlarged and the original law repealed, by Act 50 of 1903, which covers instances of manufacture as well as sale, and, in cases of suspected articles, allows the Food Com-missioner to act promptly, without the obstruction of a previous application to the Board of Health. In the preparation of these laws, much scientific knowledge and practical appreciation of their importance to the public were evinced.

Now Congress proposes to come to the assistance of the States and Terrifories by a very drastic statute which, it is believed, may be passed and approved during the present session, and which reads as if it had been to some extent based upon Hawaiian legislation. The proposed law is severe in the penalties it imposes and, in this respect is worthy of consideration. The most profitable suggestions it contains, however, are in the enumeration of the various forms of adulteration, which is broader and perhaps more searching in some particulars than our present law, as the following extracts will

Articles of food are to be considered adulterated if any substance has been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, so that such product, when offered for sale, shall deceive the Durchaser. They will also be considered as adulterated it any substance has been substituted wholly, or in part, for the article, or if any valuable constituent has been abstracted, or if they contain poisonous ingredients or any ingredient which may render such articles injurious to the health of persons

consuming them. Articles of food are to be considered misbranded if they be an imitation of the distinctive name of another article; if mixed, colored, powdered, or stained in any manner by which the damage or inferiority is concealed, so that such product, when sold, will deceive the purchaser; if labeled or branded with purports to be a foreign product when not so, or is an imitation either in packing or label, of another substance of a previously established name, or which has been trademarked or patented.

Drugs shall be deemed adulterated if they differ from the regular standard of strength, or if their purity or strength fall below the standard under which they are sold. Drugs are to be considered misbranded if they be animitation of or are offered for sale under the name of another article, or if

any false or misleading statement. The stress of the proposed Act of Congress, it will be seen, is laid upon.] proposition that deserves local endorseimpositions in the sale of articles of food that in themselves are not necessarily injurious should be prevented by penal consequences. Cooperation between Federal and Territorial authorievil results of the insidious adulterations that have been so common of late years.

#### 1 PANAMA CANAL PROSPECTS.

The Senate has ratified the Panama treaty and there now remains no obstacle to the digging of the canal, a law having been enacted some time ago providing means to begin the work and authorizing the President to go ahead.

In dealing with this matter in the senate, the Democrats, who first thought of opposing the treaty, showed admirable discretion. Doubtless their vision was cleared by light from home. The people, determined to have the canal, would brook no legislative defeat; so the vote in favor of the treaty was 66 to 14. Those Democratic Senators who had been out against the treaty, because, as they said, it was part of the Government "militarism" easily came around for it, when they had to, on the ground of its commercial im-

portance. It is now possible for Hawaii to look forward to new conditions affecting its All the cities of the Pacific trade. coast from Vancouver to San Diego expect the canal to help them out and it will do so in the matter of cheaper railway freights. The Advertiser believes, however, that it will lessen their commerce, particularly that of the port badly on the Atlantic. Jim Hill's of San Francisco. Steamers that can competition is going to make it still leave the Orient on a short cut to New more difficult for the foreign lines to York, Boston and Philadelphia are not survive. There was talk for a while going to San Francisco or Seattle to of the German Lloyd boats coming on unload for transshipment to the other the course, but unless there should be side, a circumstance which will divert a tremendous expansion of business most of the silk and tea trade from in the Orient, the navigation laws the coast metropolis. Nor will steam- would be a deterring factor. Ameriers load cotton at San Francisco for cans mean to control the business if it up at Galveston and New Orleans. The Hawaiian sugar fleet, after the canal is built, will be mostly represented by direct steamers between Honolulu and Atlantic ports. San Franclaco won't see much of it.

Honolulu, in our belief, will get more from the canal than any other American Pacific port, as this will be the midway supply point for all through steamers and as a naval station will be second in importance to none other.

In waiting until the Korea got to Nagasaki before seizing its cargo of Russian beef the Japanese did a stroke of business. Had they taken the beef off at Yokohama or Kobe they would have had to send it to the supply depot near Nagasaki at their own expense. As it was they let the Kores carry it where it was wanted and then compelled the vessel to unload. The fore falls on the Russian government

#### THE JAPANESE ARMY.

Japan mustains two armies and a militia; the permanent or regular army with its reserves, the territorial army. the islands of Hokkando, Tsushima, Goto, etc. The first army is kept ready for foreign service and numbers over 230,000 officers and men, 798 guns and 67,000 horses; the second, or territorial army numbers about 122,000 officers and men, 312 guns and 11,800 horses. Taking all arms together, capable of foreign and home defence and there are, exclusive of the Formosa garrison; Officers, 11,735; men, 284,900; guns, 1116; horses, 86,460. The total arms-bearing population, one in five, is 9,200,000 of a patriotic, self-sacrificing, and courageous race.

Service is obligatory, in the case of every able-bodied male, without absolutely dependent relatives, from the age of seventeen to forty years, but on educational grounds many young men have their service modified. They become volunteers, which entails only one year's service with the colors (three months of which is in barracks like an ordinary conscript), and then, after eleven and a quarter years in the reserves, they pass into the territorial

armv. This is the system which applies practically to all the better classes, and graduates of normal schools and teachers receive even more consideration, doing only six weeks with the colors and then at once passing into the territorial army. Everything possible is done to make the minimum of military, service convenient to the secondary scholar, the graduate and the teacher. but no one who is physically fit can entirely escape, and if he tries to do so he is placed, as punishment, on the same level as the conscript.

The mass of the army is composed of men drawn by lot at the rate of 60,000 a year, and 131,000 others are drafted into the two bodies of supernumeraries, the first entailing seven and one-third years' service, and the second only fifteen months; after which the men in both sections join the great territorial army.

Every year over 500,000 youths qualify by age for regular military service; and nearly 200,000 begin to serve either with the colors or as supernumaries. The ordinary conscript who has to go with the colors, passes three years in the permanent, or regular army, four years and four months in the first regintent to deceive the purchaser, or if it ular reserves, five years in the second reserves, or landwehr, and then enters the depot service for 7 1-8, or 1 1-3 years, according to circumstances, eventually passing into the territorial army for the remaining years up to the age of forty.

The Japanese have demonstrated the possession of all the qualities which go to make good soldiers except one and this one they have had no opportunity to show. They are fanatically patriotic; they have no sensation of fear in battle, seeming neither to dread the package containing the drug bear death nor to value life; they are always aggressive and fertile in expedient. Born a feudal race, among whom obedience of servant to lord, was the point of successful deception of ingrained, they submit willingly to dispurchasers, which is a far-reaching cipline, obeying the orders of their officers and asking no opestions! a race ment. The subject itself is of the ut- of pedestrians, they march further and most importance to the health of the faster in a given time than the troops community. Not only should injurious of any other nation; and being of simadulterations be attacked, however, but ple wants, they are not encumbered in campaigns with baggage and provision trains. The one open question about them is whether they would stand a long series of reverses, hanging on with buildog tenacity when ties cannot fail to raise the standard of everything seemed to be going wrong. a battery there should ever fire at a marketable articles and to minimize the They have never been put to that test yet and it remains to be undergone.

#### COMMERCE OF THE PACIFIC.

If the coastwise navigation laws should be extended to the Philippines the fact would stimulate American shipbuilding which is what the navigation laws are for. At the same time they would increase freight rates and perhaps make some change in the trans-Pacific passenger and freight lines. Within a year or two the O. & O, steamers have been dividing much Manila business with the Pacific Mail vessels and profiting by ft; but if the navigation laws are extended the O. & O. ships will have to go off the Philippine course.

The natural tendency of the navigation laws is to rule foreign vessels out of our Pacific trade sitogether, except as to through business between Japan and China and the United States. But the loss in way business from Hawaii and the Philippines is a serious one and the monopoly of it by Americanbuilt vessels might be expected; in the long run, to greatly injure alien commercial interests. The foreign carrying ships having the best chance to survive would be the Japanese; the Brit-

ish ships would suffer most. The Pacific Mail is getting ready to handle the business and will soon have a merchant fleet that, in the speed and tonnage of its vessels, would not look the Asiatic trade when they can pick they can and there is no very good reason why they shouldn't.

### NEGLECT ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

-To the average man it seems childish to doctor a cold, and unless it becomes particularly annoying to .im, little or no attention is given it. Often a cold contracted in the winter is allowed to run until the opening of spring. This is a grave mistake, as even though the warm weather may bring relief, the system is thereby weakened and rendered susceptible to disease. A cold should never be neglected, whether it be a child or an adult who is attlicted. as health and often life is risked. A bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. costing but a small amount will bring speedy relief and by its use all dangerous consequences will be avoided. Por sale by all dealers and drogsists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

#### SPECIALS FAR ASTRAY.

The Star is too good a paper to waste any more of its space on Marine Exchange specials. Things of that sort the national militia and the militia of should be left to its evening contemporary, which has no reputation to lose. The Marine Exchange is a bureau of the Examiner; and that paper, in respect to foreign war news, or anything else of a sensational character is hopelessly untrustworthy. It never lets the truth stand in the way of a readable story.

The sinking of imaginary battleships is the Examiner's especial forte; and those it sunk for the Japanese at Port Arthur turn out to have been stoneboats which the Japanese themselves were trying to sink at the entrance of the harbor. Any one who took the trouble to analyse the battleship news on Kausi. day before yesterday knew that it couldn't be true. Togo, who had four battleships in his feet could not have lost them in the morning and raised them in the afternoon, showing them before night 200 miles away. But it all "went" with the Examiner and it came to Honolulu as a special of the Marine Exchange. No doubt the Chefoo faken had a hand in it. Aside from Consul Salto's official

bulletins the Advertiser gives its readers nothing but the Associated Press news which includes such reports from special correspondents as that agency considers valuable. Even then this paper and its readers are often deceived; but those who rely upon the imaginings of yellow correspondents at Chefoo and Tokio are always deceived. The highest average of news accuracy is obtained by the Associated Press and the next highest by Reuter's, with which the former co-operates. Both do as well as they know how, but they are subject to censorship except at Chefor-and are often used by the Japanese and Russian governments to deceive the enemy. A news-paper reader must use his common sense and his geography when he reads the telegrams and leave the rest to the slow developments of the future.

#### THE WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

Yesterday afternoon's cables from or near the seat of war undid most of their news of the previous day, including the account of a Japanese calamity at Port Arthur. There was, however, a new dispatch of some significance which is differently rendered by the two evening papers. The Star's ver-

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 25.-The Japanese fleet has again threatened an attack, but retired after making an advance as if to give battle. Two of the stranded Japanese vessels have been burned. The torpedo boats which took part in the last attack are uninjured.

The Bulletin's version follows: PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 25.-The Jap-

anese naval squadron again threatened Port Arthur but retired after a cannonade of short duration.

Two stranded ships were burned, The torpedo boats of the Japanese fieet were not injured.

It would be pleasing to have the original dispatch published if for no other reason than to see whether it designated the stranded vessels as Japanese. If not, there is a possibility that the vessels burned were the Russian ones which stranded in the outer harbor after the defeat of the 9th. Very likely they were the object of the Japanese attack.

#### A PROPOSED INCUBUS.

Under the heading, "County Act Will Increase Expense, the local organ of the County government idea prints the following.

At the conference of the business men with the Governor this morning. Mr. Spaiding asked what difference the advent of a county act in the Territory would make in the finances of the government. The Governor replied that the Territory would be in a worse plight financially. This was all said trust would refine five-sixths, but in on the subject, the matter being price war, for every dollar lost by t dropped at that point. The question Hawaiians, the trust would lose five was brought up by Mr. Spalding after and the latter could not hope to ke the long discussion on the subject of up such a struggle very long. It wou finances and after he had asked the pay better to divide the territory a question if there, was any likelihood that Congress would give the Territory a county act.

And yet, in spite of the fact that the Territory would be in a worse plight financially than it is with \$39,000 in the Treasury and with \$178,000 of floating and imminent debts, we are all expected to urge County government to help the Republican party. It needs a party patriotism which could not be detected from an impulse to commit suicide to do it. It assumes that by muddling things worse than they now are financially, the Republican party can make itself more acceptable to the votert.

The only voters in this island by whom such a course on the part of the Republican organization would be approved are the grafters and those who want to catch the votes of grafters. But the moment a party caters to such elements it begins to lose strength as well as self-respect and it deserves to lose them. People who have been Republicans all their lives and have helped elect Republican Presidents, of whom there are many in Hawaii, do diers who are caught in attempts to not recognize their political alma destroy the Manchurian railroad mater in an organization which deliberately commits itself to a policy of the highest officer in the Chinese Army, ruin to please the scavengers who like spoke of the difficulty he had in reto see things wrecked for the sake of straining his troops from making fothe pickings.

Pew people ever pan out as much gold in the assay as they had in their prospectuses. The average rich man is generally accounted three times richer than he is. In the late Senstor Hanna's case the proportion was en times. Press and public credited Hanna with thirty millions but he left only three. C. P. Huntington was credited with \$70,000,000 but his testamentary assay was less than \$30,000,000. James G. Pair did not begin to leave what people thought he had. A recent x-ray sidelight on J. Pierpont Kumalae, Enoch Johnson and Meheula. Morgan has shown a shrinkage in his It remains for a petit jury, which we pocketbook. Probably the estimates trust will not be tampered with in the of the Rockefeller and Carnegie fortunes are not far astray but these are the indictment and the degree of guilt the exceptions that prove the rule.

#### LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Wireless Telegraph Company has

renewed its service to Hawaii, the sys-

tem being in good working order again, and by Thursday Manager Cross hopes

to have the Kauai service open once

more. The interruption came during

the late storm when a pole was blown

down at Lahaina, Mari, and another

Bids for water pipe opened at the

Department of Public Works yesterday

were as follows: Alien & Robinson, \$40

a ton: Catton, Neill & Co., \$38; von

Hamm-Young Co., \$35.57; Crane Broth-

ers, Chicago, 134.60. Probably local

mercantile" organizations. will protest

against the contract, being awarded to

an outside firm having no local agency.

M. F. Prosser has been appointed an

assistant in the Attorney General's De-

C. S. Desky is reported to be a can-

The primaries to select delegates to

the convention to nominate National

delegates will probably be held March

The Hawaii Promotion Committee

has taken up the investigation of com-

plaints that visiting tourists are being

deterred from visiting the Volcano

through laise reports of bad service

and poor steamship accommodations

Several parties are reported to have

been turned away from the Volcano

Work will be expedited on half a doz

en new school buildings under the Loan

Prices of Japanese provisions, such

A bill of the Star corporation for

printing tax blanks will form the basis

of the much discussed test case on

the validity of certain appropriations.

Japanese laborers at Niulii Planta-

The planters are naturally conserva-

tive, but conservatism if it goes too

far comes to the same fate as radical-

ism. The moth is a radical and flies

into the fire and is consumed. The

horse, on the other hand, is a conserva-

tive and refuses to leave his burning

stable, meeting there the same fate

as the moth. Our best advice to the

planter is: Don't be a horse, least of

Don't let anybody fool you into the

belief that the seaward discharge of big

guns on Punchbowl, whether the guns

were placed near the rim or not, would,

be anything less than, a dangerous

nuisance. The chances are that it

would smash windows; the certainty

is that it would disturb the nerves of

the community and work harm to the

Probably "Chinese brigands" is

phrase used by the Russians to excuse

the summary execution of Chinese soi-

bridges. A few days ago General Ma.

rays upon the Russian lines of com-

munication. Probably the restraint

was not sufficient. Moving rapidly in the blissard the "brigands" seem to

have been able to do the Russians a

great deal of damage. That they are

really soldiers is indicated by their

good organization, by the known ad-

tent on the borders of Manchurls of

10,000 Chinese regulars and by General

A Grand Jury which had pinck

enough to do He duty, has put the hand

of Territorial law upon the collars of

selection, to determine the justice of

Ma's admissions.

or innocence.

raise the price.

all a mule.

as rice, soy and sake, in the local mar-

ket have risen on account of the war

within the past week or two.

didate for tax assessor. A. V. Gear

also still claims to be in the running.

(From Wednesday's Dally)

luku.

big island.

partment.

of advertising only. There is talk of consolidating the Bismark and the Iso stables at Waiity is explained by its unapproachable

Edgar M. Brown of the Postoffice, departed on the Kinau yesterday to spend a three weeks' vacation on the

Based upon a prescription which cared people considered incurable.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has won success far beyond the effect

: The secret of its wonderful popular-

#### Hood's Sarsaparilla United the best known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as so have curative power peculiar to itself.

Ité cures of scrofuls, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism - prove

#### Hood's Sarsaparilla

the best blood purifier ever produced. Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strengthrestorer the world has ever known.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S.

#### PHYSICIAN.

DR. MILAN SOULE Office removed to 121 Geary street. Residence, Palace Hotel San Francisco, Cal.

#### BUSINESS CARDS

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General ommission Agents, Queen St., Honelniu. H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CG.—Importers and Commission Merchanta, Honois-lu, Hawaitan Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE,—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Import-ers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Ma chinery of every descrition made is

#### HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, February 25, 1904.

Japanese laborers at Nium Plantin-	Honolulu, February 25, 1904.					
tion Kohala, have sent \$570 to the war fund committee here. The number of contributors was 157, men and women.	HAME OF STOCK	Capitel.	Val.	Biđ.	All	
Superintendent J. D. McVeigh of the Leper Settlement has presented Gov- ernor Carter with a fine lariat as a	MERCANTILE. C. Brewer & Co	\$1,000,000	100	1.00 mg/s	829	
token of admiration for the executive's cowlooy exploits on Hawaii.	Stgar /	5,000,000	20	19	20	
M. C. Pacheco has been elected dele- gate, with L. R. Medeiros alternate,	Haw Agricultural	1,700,0 2,812,750	100 100 20	105 20	177	
of Court Camoes, A. O. F., to the Sub- aidlary High Court convening in San Francisco on May 10. A committee on	Hawaiian Sugar Co. Honomu Honokas	260,000 2,000,000	100 20	12 10	102	
celebration of the 11th anniversary of Court Camoes on April 23 consists of	Haiku Kahuku Kihel Pian-Co., Lid Kipahulu	500,000 500,000 2,000,000 180,000	50		1	
John P. Dias, J. F. Eckardt, L. R. Medeiros, J. D. Marques and M. C. Pa-	Kolos McBryde Bug Co., Ltd Oahu Sugaa Co.,		100 20	21/4	120	
checo In Treasury Decisions for Jan. 28.	Onomea. Coksia Olsa Sngar Co., Ltd	1,000 000 500,000 5,000,000	20 20 20	23% 6%	28 5 8	
among court decisions published for the information of collectors of customs	Olowslo Pseuhau SügPlan Co Pseific	J 500,500	- 50 100		80 225	
and others concerned is the decision of the late Judge Estee on the long-fought case regarding Japanese shoes.	1	750,000 750,000 2,750,010 4,508,000	100 100	81	160 82 40	
and slippers, entitled Hamano vs. United States? It placed the articles	Wajalus Agri. Co. Wajiuku. Wajmuukio	709,000 252,909	100	1	280 100	
in question in the schedule of manu- factures "in part of iron," owing to a percentage of 2.122 per cent of iron,	Wilder S. B. Co.	500,080			ء بنده	
and held that "rawhide is not leather."	Inter-Taland & B. Co. Miscelland & B. Co.	800,000	190	"	123)-6	
PLANTERS AND THE TRUST.	"aw, Electric Co H. B & L. Co., Pd H. R. T. & L. Co., C. Motoal "el-Co.	1,000,000	1		100 821 10	
As long as Hawatian planters per- mit the trust to fix the price of their sugar they will be working for the	Motoal vel Co O. R. & L. Co Hilo B. R. Co	4,000.000 1, (0,000	100	lenus.	10 82	
trust on a small commission. When they determine, as Claus Spreckels did.	Bonds.				99%	
to refine their own sugar in the enemy's	Haw. Gov't., 5 p. c., Haw. Ter., 4 p. c. (Fin Claims)	8		1	100	
play even. They could refine, as Senator McCandless said the other day, one- sixth of the sugar on the market. The	AD S			101 10		
trust would refine five-sixths, but in a	Oshn Plant   6 p. C.		1	108)	ióo	
Havailans, the trust would lose five; and the latter could not hope to keep up such a struggle very long. It would	Waishus Ag Co., 6 p.c		1		100	
pay better to divide the territory and	TIDES SU	N AND	мо	ON.		

TIDES, SUN AND MOON. 21 8.41 1.4 7.06 1.49 1.39 6.38 8.00 28 9 35 1.5 8.03 x.38 8.08 6.35 8.00 94 (1.0 1.8 9.15; 1.76 4.48 6.74 8.0) 25 10.12 4.44 8.13 6.23 6.08 25 10.72 0.05 1.8 1.4 0.49 7.57 6.32 6.04 2.19 2.7 0.55 1.8 1.4 0.49 7.57 6.32 6.04 3.15 1.45 L9 2.06 7.43 8.45 0.21 6.74 4.15 2.78 1.0 2.57 8.57 9.10 6.21 4.01 5.04

First quarter of the moon February

24th. Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kabulul and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Hono-

. Hawalian standard time is 10 hours minutes slower than Greenwich time, teing that of t : meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same es Greenwich, 9 hours 0 minutes. Sunand moon are for local time for the whole graup.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Burvey, Published Every Monday.

		BANON.		TREEM.			Ity			
DAY	-	94 m.	E CH.	X In	X X	Rainfal 9 s. us	Hunid	Clourite	Wlad	10.00
BONTYT	14 15 16 17	20 TV	第.72 29.16 29.86 29.86 数.81	(内) (内) (内) (内) (内)	78 77 75 77 75 77 75 77 75	1.09	NA TOP AND THE RE	]] ] []	#	MACCEL

\* FW.RSW.

Barometer corrected to M F, and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is to for Hopolulu,

### Stock Breeders Appeal to Board of Agriculture for Help to Eradicate Pests of shore to Kawaihae, where we took the Animals as Well as Weeds.

rum of the Board of Agriculture and no response. I learn from Mr. Per-gram for its weekly meeting yester—kins that the letter was missaid and day. Mr. Giffard took the chair by vote was found by you on entering the ofof the Board in the absence of L. A. fice and sent to the Division of Ento-Thurston, president, and at his request mology. Mr. Carter sored as secretary in the I take this occasion to ask on behalf shaence of C.S. Holloway. The meet of the Association that the Division of ing was held in the Representatives Entomology investigate the horn fig. next meeting will be held at the nur-Bery, King street, where the Board's day and night, keeping the cattle from new headquarters are established. feeding freely and on animals in poor

A letter from Mr. Kirkshiy, ento-mologist, reporting the destroying of oranges imported from Chira which ere found in had condition, was read

exclusion of reptiles. The following opinion from Attorney General Andrews, on the subject of regulations to prevent the introduction of objectionable animals, was read and

Henolulu, Feb. 12, 1904. Hon. C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, Territory of Ha-

Sir: In answer to your request of February 4th, as to whether there is to the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, or any other Government Commissioner, whereby the importation of animals can be restricted, I have ex-them. Territorial laws on the subject, and have been unable to find anything siving to such Board or Commissioner any

I would, however, call your attention gion . of forest and forest reserves." I fear, however, that it would of this section to give the Board the power to preclude the importation of animals.

LORRIN ANDREWS. Attorney-General. FEDERAL COOPERATION.

Mr. Carter thought it might be feaslble, as it would be desirable, to have the Treasury Department delegate powers of inspection to an official of this Board.

Mr. Brown said there might be some reptiles that werd not venomeus, yet which were undestrable to have introduced. It would be well if an official of this Board had inspection powers with discretion to admit or reject liv-

It was moved by Mr. Carter, seconded by Mr. Brown and carried:

"That the letter of the Attorney General be referred to the president of the Board, with instructions to confer with Mr. Stackable (Collector of Customs), with a view to obtaining a Treasury regulation covering the requirements. STOCKMEN'S PESTS.

The following letter from the secretary of the Stock Breeders' Association was read and referred to the executive officer for suitable replies on the different subjects treated. With regard to the mention made in the fetter of information given by Mr. Perkins, the chairman said that all communications ought to pass through the Board, so as to be available for reference. Upon inquiry of Miss Peterson, clerk of the Board, it was found that the reply of Mr. Perkins to Mr. Judd was on the official files. This is the letter:

Hawaiian Live Stock Breeders' Associntion.

Honolulu, Jan. 20, 1904. Mr. C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of

Public - Works. Dear Sir: As you may remember, the annual meeting of our Association was held on the 21st of December last. I have just received the stenographer's transcript of the proceedings taken at that time. I find by a motion duly put and carried by the Association I was instructed to communicate with the Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry and to sak them if they will take up the subject of nurious weeds and other plants with the endeavor to locate their natural habitat and to ascertain, if possible, whether or not they have any natural enemies which could be

The purpose of this letter is to carry out my instructions. You are familiar with the damage done by lantana and with a fight against it which has been carried on by the bugs from Mexico. You may also be familiar with the damage being done on the Island of Maul by the weed which the natives call pamakani. Parts of Hawali are overrun with thirtle and oi. I might

mention other weeds. Under date of September 29, 1903, I addressed a letter to the Board regarding the above pest of pamakani and

### NOTICE.

The parinership beretofore existing between The Greenwell Estate and George Clark of Honokobau, North Kona, Hawali, has this day been dispolved by mutual consent.

E. C. GREENWELL,

W. M. Gifferd, J. F. Brown, A. W. also with reference to the horn fly, Carter and Jas. D. Dole formed a quo- another scourge. To this I have had

chamber of the Capitol Probably the The fly is the cause of much damage especially to cattle, pestering them

condition causing large scres. On some of the ranches over 50 per cent of the working horses are incapacitated at times by the sores on their backs caused by these flies. Our only relief can come from intelligent scientific investigation.

I have looked up the subject thoroughly as a layman can. I find that the bulleting from the Department of Agriculture in Washington, deal with the pest in dairies and stables, but that they suggest no relief for conditions similar to ours in Hawail. I firmily believe that the trained scientist can with the assistance of the Department in Washington import other hugs which feed on the larvae of the horn any law in existence granting powers my which I understand are deposited in cattle dung. By this means we may be able to greatly reduce the files in number, if not totally eradicate

Yours very truly. ALBERT F. JUDD, Sec'y. FORESTER HOSMER'S REPORT

A. S. Hosmer, Territorial Forester, being present was called on for any to Sec. 5, Subdivision 8, of Act 45 of remarks he might be willing to make. the Session Laws of 1903, wherein and In response he read a report on his whereby the Board of Agriculture is trip to Hawall, which was made to a given the power to make rules and great extent in company with Gov-regulations, among other things, "for ernor Carter and party. The report the preservation protection and exten was accepted and placed on file, being

Honolulu, T. H., Feb. 24, 1904. be necessary to strain the construction To the Board of Commissioners of Asriculture and Forestry, Honolulu, T. H.

> Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit a report upon my recent trip to the Island of Hawail.

Arriving in Honolulu on the 13th of January I met some of the members of the Board informally on the following day. Early the next-week the opportunity presented itself of visiting the Island of Hawali in company with within a comparatively short time. Mr. A. W. Carter. In the Judgment of the Committee on Forestry this was attack the problems presented in the districts of Kohata and Hamakua, est belt. This question is one of the thought would be best for him to pur-The gentlemen of this committee therefore suggested that I go over to Ha-Mr. Giffard spoke of making the best wall without waiting to formally reernor Carter to become a member of steads could be successfully made from. At the latter place he desired cover his whole tour eround the island. After consultation with Mr. Carter I modified my plan and accompanied Governor Carter as member of his im-

> From the nature of the tour made by Governor Carter, it was, of course, impossible to do detailed work in any one locality, but an exceptional oppor- labishing it. tunity was afforded me to gain a knowledge of where the forests on the Island of Hawaii are, of what trees they are principally composed, and what the problems are, which are presented in each locality.

mediate party, entirely around the is-

land.

Landing at Mahukona, we made an almost complete circuit of the island, and forest problems, in their several taking the boat again at Kawaihae. Several days were spent in the Kohala district where with headquarters at Senator Palmer Woods, we visited the forest land above the Kohala plantations, saw something of the region lying between Punaluu and Waipio guiches, as well as a portion of the Ko-hala mountain. Several days were spent at Waimea from which base a circuit of Mauna Kea was made, giving us the opportunity of seeing the mamani forest on the Parker ranch and the forest lands of Humpule, and to get a general idea of the Pithonus tract, and, on the north side of the mountain, something of the forest lying above the cane land of Hamakus. From Walmea the party traveled along the coast to Hilo, making a number of side trips into the forest at various points. One of these was to Walpio guich, another to the homestcad near Honokaa, and another to the homestend above Hakalau. The week spent in Hilo was devoted in part to side trips to the homestead lands of Kaiwiki Kaumana and Olsa. Another day we visited the Puna district, seeing considerable forest en route. Leaving Hilo, the party visited Puna district, going to Kalapana and from there across country to the Volcano House. From the Volcano House we went to Kapapala ranch, where the intention was to spend a couple of days in a careful examination of the forest land which the Hawalian Sugar Company has reserved under fence for the last seven years. Extremely rainy weather prevented us from making as extended a trip to this reserve as had Division of Porestry. been planned, but we saw enough to get a very good general idea of what had been done and of the great benefit which had resulted to the adjacent

lands from the establishment of this

Kau and Kone, making several excursions into the forest land. From Mr. Maguire's ranch we made the ascent of Mt. Hualalai, getting an excellent following day the party visited Puweawas from which hill we got another fine view of the adjacent country, seeing in some detail some of the same

forests which we had seen from Hua-

lalal. From Puwaawaa we rode down

across the lave flows and along the

Kinau, arriving in Honolulu, on Sat-

urday last.

HAMMIAN CAZETTE, PRIDARY

I am particularly glad to have had this opportunity to visit the Island of Hawaii, because I feel that having made this reconnaissance trip, I have much better idea of the location and extent of the forests on this important island, together with a much clearer idea of the forest problems which have to be solved, than I could have got in any other way. During the trip I was enabled to meet practically all the gentlemen who represent the important industries on Hawaii; the plantation managers, the cattlemen, and those gentlemen having in charge the various diversified industries, which are being

developed. With many of these gentlemen I had considerable conversation and feel that I now have passed the introductory stage with them, so that on my return to Hawali I can at once get down to business. I was greatly impressed and pleased

to find what an excellent public sentiment existed among these men in resard to the necessity and importance of forest preservatio... Almost without a dissenting voice the men with homesteads between the plantations whom I talked seemed to be in favor of the establishment of forest reserves. There were of course, differences of opinion as to where the reserve lines and so were other conditions, but the should be drawn, which will doubtless people could not get any transportabe more marked than at present before tion. - The whole question was that of the matter is settled; but to my mind getting to market, including in its It is a great thing that so healthy a scope inter-island steamers as well as sentiment exists, for I believe that the various interests involved can be brought to cooperate in the establishment of reserves, which will play & large part in the development of the

My tour of Hawaii makes me feel strongly than ever that hold anybody back. each forest problem must be studied individually. This has been found to be the case on the maintand and is none the less true here. In the establishment of forest reserves no hard the boundary lines shall follow a certain contour or given tract division, but each case must be carefully in vestigated, the local conditions studied and consultation had with the men representing the interests involved, before recommendations can be made In certain districts there seems to be more immediate need that forest reserves he established than in others. Such a locality, as was pointed out by Mr. W. L. Hall, after his examination last summer, is the Kohala mountain This, in my judgment, is reserve. where the first work of a forest nature on Hawaii should be done, and I hope to be able to return to that district

The question of the location of homeproposed locations are within the forthere is no use, it seems to me, in es-

During our trip around the Island I had the pleasure of meeting a number of the consulting foresters in the several districts. These gentlemen all seem to be taking a real interest in the forest work and gave me much valuable information in regard to forests

districts. I was impressed in talking with these gentlemen, by the work which has been done in the introduction of exotic trees, in the island. It is my hope that definite statements of what has been accomplished may be got from the different people, who have planted new trees on the island, for I believe that such information when compiled and tabulated would be of no small value. It is my intention to continue the work of introducing new trees, especially those commercially important, on these islands and I hope to be able to find certain species which can be used to reforest waste and barren places.

Our first and most important work, it seems to me, lies in the establishment of forest reserves, and the proper organisation of an administrative force. As soon as that is satisfactorily accomplished I believe that a great deal can be done in the way of introducing new trees on lands which are at present of little or no value to any one. From what I saw of Hawaii)I believe that it is entirely feasible to do this and that, in the future, we may look for valuable results.

I am very glad to report that the Division of Forestry is now established in its new quarters, in the building at the Government nursery, and that within a few days the reference library will be ready for use by those who wish to consult it. Within a short time I shall bring before the Board recommendations in regard to the Goverament nursery, the planting in Nunanu valley, and the organization of the

Respectfully submitted. RALPH S. HORMER, Superintendent of Forestry AS TO HOMESTEADS.

Mr. Brown spoke of the reference to

of the forest through the districts of With regard to location was there any suggestion of the people anywhere as to where homesteads could be succe fully established without encroaching on forest reservations in any way?. Mr. Hosmer replied that the Gov-

ernor looked into a number of fracts

which had been opened for settlement and some proposed locations. Many petitions from natives and others to open homesteads were received. was a usual cry everywhere on that island, those making it not caring whether there were any roads or not. But no sooner would a tract be opened than there was a cry for roads. In several instances the homesteaders were making a good fight and doing the best they could, but the roadless condition would make their struggle hopeless. Answering a question by Mr. Brown, the speaker said the suit-

able land to which he had referred was mostly controlled by cattlemen or sugar planters. It was chiefly on the edge of the forest. Mr. Brown said that when the homesteads were opened there was a great demand for coffee lands. Nobody would take such outside of the fores belts, as it was then believed that shade was necessary. People wanting

homesteads then said to him he having been the surveyor of the tractsthat they would take their chances on roads. So far as he knew now there were none of those homestead tracti on which anything was done, except that on which his friend Mr. Dole and associates were settled at Wahlawa. He was therefore curious to know something about the reported demands for homesteads which were made upon

the Governor.

Mr. Hosmer said his personal belief was that there was a belt suitable for and the forests, particularly in Kohala, but the great difficulty was the want of roads. The land was good

Mr. Brown spoke of lands at 1200 to 1600 feet elevation where people wanted homesteads. To reach such places required most expensive roads. He called attention to this difficulty over and over again, but it did not seem to

Mr. Giffard said he never saw a report of anything done on any homesteads except Wahlawa.

Mr. Brown stated that the original demand for homesteads was based enand fast fule can be laid down that Hirely on the expectation of what could be done with coffee. That was all abandoned

> Mr. Giffard told of the homestead conditions on Hawaii as observed by himself. Homesteaders cut down trees to carry out the condition of fencing, selling the surplus of wood for what it might bring. The homesteader would fulfil the building conditions by erecting a shack with a kerosenetin roof and then leave a Chinaman in charge of the place. As soon as they got fee simple title they would sell out to the sugar planters.

THE FORESTER'S PLANS. Mr. Hosmer spoke of the question of the nursery referred to him at a previous meeting. He wished to talk stead tracts is essentially a forest matters over with Mr. Austin, the nura very favorable dance for me to problem because in most instances the sery gardepen before making a report. Mr. Carter caked him what plan he

live issues on Hawaii at the present sue in the organization of his division. time and was constantly brought to Mr Hosmer in reply presumed be Governor Carter's attention during our should have to spend a good deal of Mr. Giffard spoke of making the best port to the Board. I accordingly sall-trip. Personally, I am distinctly in time in the field, but felt that at the arrangements possible, to serve until a ed for Hawali on the Kinau leaving favor of the homestead principle and start he should stay in town a while law could be passed by the Legisla- on the 19th of January. Before landing in Kohala I was invited by Gov on the Island of Hawaii where home the matter of the Nunanu forest sta-

his party during the time that he was But I think this question, like other to go over the ground with Mr. in the Kohala and Hamakus districts. forest problems, needs to be carefully Haughs. For two or three weeks he This invitation was later extended to studied on the ground, before recom- should have enough to do at the office mendations can be made. Many of buildings in getting affairs there into the homestead tracts which our party shape. After that he should go to visited are so inaccessible that under Maul to look over the ground the same present conditions they can never be as he had done on Hawaii. Apparentsnecessful. Transportation is the ly forest conditions were most pressing crucial point in this matter, and un on Hawaii and Maul. He inquired less the homestead tract is so located about the library at headquarters. that roads can be built and maintained. There were a great many agriculture bulletins from the Federal department, a large proportion of which were of little or no use to the forestry and nursery division. Should he give such

documents shelf room? Mr. Giffard gave a statement of President . Thurston's suggestion on that matter. It was that the heads of the different divisions should each look after the literature of his own subject in arranging the library.

TRANSPORTATION. Mr. Carter regretted that he had falled to report a regulation on transportation as asked of the committee on regulations.

Mr. Gifferd stated that he had spoken to President Wight of Wilder's defendants have not carried out their Steamship Co., who said his company, and he believed the Inter-Island Co. would cooperate with the Board in to the leased lands. Among other things carrying out any regulation to prevent, it is alleged that the terms of lease have the transportation of infected plants been violated by the failure to pay taxes or seed cane from one island to an-

## CIRCUIT COURT **RULES ADOPTED**

At its adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon the Bar Association completed its revision of Circuit Court Rules. on the basis of the special committee's report on Judge De Bolt's draft. There was considerable discussion on some points, and sometimes even law partners voted oppositely. Finally the revision was adopted as

a whole with a vote to have the code promulgated. A vote of thanks was passed to the committee, along with an authorization to pay its printing bill. Judge Hartwell presided, others pres-

ent being Messra, Matthewman (secretary), Derby, Lewis, Highton, Judd Weaver, Achl. Hemenway, Robertson, Anderson, McClanahan, Whitney, Stewand Kaulukon. The meeting adjourn- ers and druggists. Benson, Smith & ed subject to call of the chair.

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## A VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE CORPS

Dr. A. N. Sinclair gave the first in the series of lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" at the Seamen's Institute last evening before a large gathering. The lectures are being given under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and as a result it is expected that a volunteer ambulance corps may be organized for service on the waterfront. There are here now graduates of a similar course of lectures and at the conclusion of the present series, Mr. Overton of the Seaman's Institute expects to make practical use of the knowledge obtained in the organization of an ambulance corps.

Dr. Sinclair in the first lecture last evening confined himself to an exposition of the anatomical construction of the body. He described the properties in such manner as may be approve tem, bone structure, muscles, etc., were also described, the doctor saying that before "first aid to the injured" could be given it was extremely necessary to know just how the body was made The two principal injuries, he hemorrhages; and the formation of clots, or coagulation was also explained in detail.

Dr. Sinclair said that the way to discover whether a rib had been broken was to press on all of them and if the pain always appeared to be in the same spot, a fracture was certain. A fracture of the collar bone he said was dangerous because of the fact that bone and a movement of the fractured portion might pierce the blood vessel. In cases of a broken collar bone, the doctor said that the best plan was to placed the injured man on his back filed pending an application for perand then send for a physician. Dis- sion to erect the fountain in question: locations also should be left alone if it was possible to secure medical aid within twenty-four hours.

#### Kons Again is in Court.

The Kona Sugar plantation is again in legal trouble. At Kailua last week 2 W. C. T. U. suit was instituted by the Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., against C. J. Hutchins, the Waterhouse Trust Co., and E. E. Conant for possession of two certain ahupuaas which form a part of the plantation and one of which is the site of the mill. One suit was filed last week and was withdrawn later to allow of: changes to be made in the petition. It has since been instituted for a second time. In the suit for summary possession of this land it is claimed that the agreement with the Kapiolani Estate and had therefore forfeited their rights and to pay rent and also by the failure to fence in the land leased from the Kapiolani Estate. It is further charged that the land is being allowed to go to waste by reason of the fact that fruit time. and ornamental trees are being destroyed. The petition asks that the complainant be given summary posses-

sion of the land. As the mill is located on one of the sections of land claimed by the Kapiolani Estate, the plan of reorganization with California capital is likely to be knocked in the head in case the property is awarded to the plaintiff in this new suit. The fact of the suit being brought is said to indicate also that Hutchins may not be able to consummate his sale of the property to the California people, as he was trustee for the Kapiolani Estate among others.

HOW OFTEN YOU HEAR THE REMARK: "It's only a cold," and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any fendency, toward pneumonis. It always cures and is art, Warren, Wilder, Vivas, Andrade pleasant to take. For sale by all deal-Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## OF RENTAL Bishop Estate for Kalihi Land.

Members of the Board of Health at yesterday's meeting sustained a sheek Imitations always cost less It was a proposition to give a new less of the land at Kalihi for ten years, but at a prodigious increase of pest substitutes for Scott's Emul- Hitherto the Government has been paying a rental of \$30 an acre for the land. Now the Bishop Estate asia. \$400 a year, the Government to per taxes, for the less than nine acres cocupied by permanent institutions under the Board of Health. Following is the letter conveying the proposal: Honolulu, Feb. 21, 1988.

Chas. B. Cooper, M. D., President of the Board of Health, Honolais

Dear Sir: Referring to your com nunication No. 1478, dated February 19th 1904 the trustees of the Estate B. P. Bishop will grant to the Textstorial Board of Health a lease of the 8.8 acres at Kapalama, this city. dosired and now used by it for pest house purposes and home for non-leges children of leprous parents, upon the following terms and conditions:

ist.—That the Territorial Govern ment, the present lessee, signify writing its acquiescence to the release of the portion of the premises desired now held by the Government made der Bishop Estate lease No. 764.

2nd.—That the proposed lease date from the first day of January, 1985, the date of expiration of the said lease 764 to the Government, and to enduce for the term of ten (10) years thence

ensuing.

3rd.—That the rental be four hundred dollars (\$400) per annum payable annually in advance net above taxes, rates and assessments whatso-

4th.—That the lessee be privileged to use water from the artesian well on the mauka side of the road controlled by the said lessors, provided, however, that the connection therewith be larger than a 3-inch pipe laid aim the maker side of the rallroad track of blood, as well as telling in detail its by the lessors or their agents; and the constituent parts. The nervous sys. all costs for labor and material required in making such connection, and dr all necessary changes and altertions in the pipe system and maintenance thereof during the term of keep. be borne by the lessee. Reserving. however, from this privilege units the lessors, the right to tap the water main at any time or place for the benestated, were the breaking of bones and fit of other tenants of the Bishop tate to such extent as the supply water may warrant.

5th.—That the conditions of lease is usually embodied in those issued by the trustees of this Estate, and all costs to be borne by the lessee.

This offer is subject to written an ceptance within 80 days from date. Very truly yours, E. T. WINANT,

For Secretary Estate B. P. Bishop Dr. Cooper undertook to take the is a main artery just under the situation further in hand and repusit. to the Board.

THE FOUNTAIN MATTER,

Mrs. Whitney, president of the Work an's Christian Temperance Union wrote the following letter, which Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hawali, Honolulu, Feb. 19, 1904. Dr. C. B. Cooper, President Board of

Health. Dear Sir: Referring to your note Feb. 18 enclosing a communication in E. G. Keen, in regard to a, propos drinking fountain to be erected by the

Our arrangements with "Bath De Plumber" have been made through Mr. Ed. Benner, who promised before ordering the fountain to obtain permission from the Board of Health. & regret that he has not done so.

The proposed fountain, however,one of the kind mentioned by Dr. Mars in your meeting Wednesday, an irre standard holding a bowl from the rises a jet of water some inches above the bowl. No cup is required, nor is there apparently any way in which disease could be communicated.

I am, yours respectfully, MARY S. WHITNEY. OTHER BUSINESS.

Dr. P. R. Waughop sent from Chicago his resignation of the position of Government physician for Kealia and Hanalei, Kauai, as he did not intend returning to the Territory. Dr. Putman has been filling his place for manne

There was no report from the committee on cemeteries, but it was agreed that the Board in a body should make a tour of those places next week. Owing to the absence of Mr. Lan

on jury duty there was no report of the committee on Keslia duck ranches. The president promised to report

Hito regulations next week. Dr. L. E Cofer, ohief quarantine officer, reported by letter the bealth conditions in the Orient, thus: Houskong, two weeks to Jan. 29, smallper 2 cases: Shanghai, two weeks to Jan-23, smallpox 2 cases and 21 deaths; Naganaki, Kobe and Yokohama, to

latest dates, clean. Besides President Cooper there were present Dr. Mays, Fred. C. Smith and E. C. Winston-

"How did you like the interm at the opera last night?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle. "Not very well." replication her hostess; "Josiah thought he was great, but'it always turns me against a person when they have their whiskers running down to a point that way."-Chicago Record-Herald.

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THERAPION NO. 3 for exhaustion, sleep human, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwelk, he. it possesses surprising power in rectoring strength and vacor to these suffering from the enerviting influences of the property o

WHAT A BOTANIST MAY SEE IN HONOLULU A. B. LYONS IN THRUM'S ANNUAL

wonder there is excitement among the gest the idea of extraordinary vigor of passengers when, in the dawn of the seventh day, they distinguish close at hand outlines of mountains losing them. In the older trees the beauty of symselves above in cloud.

light, eager to see once more the green excuse their grotesque ugliness. of living plants. It is well that their eagerness does not hasten the impercanic cones of the lee coast they are nearly bare of vegetation.

with the entrance of the harbor only and the scarlet tassels of its numerous three miles ahead, the growing light en- blossoms, but it is when the fruit is ables us to discriminate the deep green ripe that the tree is in its glory, great of the tree-embowered city, the paler shades of grass lands and the ruddy brown of the great tufa cone in the foreground. The fringe of cocoanut palms refreshing the fruit is, although rather along the Waikiki beach, distinguishable insipid.

even to the naked eye although two miles distant, tells us that we are in the tropics. Otherwise, while the verdure delights the starved eye as verdure, there is nothing in it suggestive of tropical luxuriance. Indeed, unless there have been copious rains, the country will strike one as rather parched. 'A botanist, new to the tropics, will

be eager to make closer acquaintance hickory nut, from which are carved elwith the vegetation seen thus in mass fective ornaments, black as jet, and in the distance. He tries with his field capable of receiving a high polish. The glass to make out details as the steamer oily kernels were formerly strung on continues its course, parallel with the bamboo splints by the natives for torchshore, but at a tantalizing distance, owing to the coral reef.

Arrived at the dock he will look in vain for any green thing. Even the

called a hack with the agreeable prospect of a breakfast on shore occupying s whirled on through town he catches glimpses of unfamiliar trees and shrubs that make him impatient to form their

closer acquaintance. The results of his observations in the next few days he may summarize somethat as follows: The streets of Honolulu for the most part are unshaded, although the city seems like one great park—the houses, in their spacious sery. Palm trees abound of numerous mounting the pale colored, smooth, fronds curve gracefully outward and whose erect, shaggy, massive trunk is symbolic of strength in repose. There are palms with slender stems not more than three inches in diameter and twenty feet high, stocky palms with immense fronds twice as large and three times as numerous as those of the royal palm, the stem two feet or more in diameter. and only ten or fifteen feet high, palms with smooth, strictly cylindrical jointed trunks, looking like gigantic bamboos, burden of fruit is the cocoanut palm, which however, finds the climate of

Honolulu scarcely warm enough for its inest development. One will find in Honolulu very few plants belonging to the original flora of the islands. Even the grasses and weeds are nearly all exotic. The few "indigenous" trees occasionally planted are after all not aboriginal, having been brought from the Polynesian islands urther south by the original settlers. Very few species peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands are to be found anywhere except in the forests of the interior, where such species mostly originated. There ly carried long distances by wind, or accidentally adhering to the feathers or the birdsnest fern, Neottopteris midus, which is frequently placed in the crotch of a branching tree trunk, its favorite location in its habitat. One would not recognize it at first glance as a fern at all. Its fronds are entire, 3 to 5 feet long, by 5 to 7 inches wide, forming a regular crown. The foliage is rather that of an indigenous plant like the banana than a fern, but the spores growing on its under surface betray it.

ing on its under surface betray it.

The tree ferms which abound in the forest, and which are peculiar Hawai- Q ian species, you will rarely see in cultivation in Honolulu. They do not thrive in so dry a climate. This is unfortunate, for nothing could be more ornamental. The finest of them is the puln fern, Gibotium Chamissoi, whose uncoiling young fronds are clothed with | o a glistening, silky, capillary chaff of an old gold color, fine and soft as the finest wool; formerly collected under the vernacular name pulu for filling pillows and mattresses—the same thing that in Sumatra is known as pengawar jambil or the paku kidang, used by surgeons as styptic. The fern trees in the woods have trunks six to fifteen or even twenty feet high and six to ten inches or

Among the indigenous trees occasionally seen in Honolulu is the breadfruit tree, which is planted as a shade tree in with an eye to utility. The young trees are very beautiful as long as they retain their symmetrical, pyramidal form. The ample, dark green, rigid leaves, more than a foot long and pinnately

Six days without sight of land. No lobed make a very dense shade, and suggrowth which is carried out consistently by the great green globes of its fruit. metry is lost, but there remains an air With impatience they wait for day of sturdy self assertion which seems to

Another tree doubtless imported by the aborigines is the chia, or mountain turbable course of nature, for the vol- apple, Eugenia Malaccensis, occasionally seen in Honolulu, but not happy where passing, though striking in outline, are there is so little rain. A noble tree it is under favorable conditions, with its At last as we pass Diamond Head, large, oval, deep green, shining leaves, clusters of the deep red luscious looking "apples" clinging about its branches and larger limbs everywhere. Juicy and

Conspicuous by the paleness of its sil very foliage among the shade trees near the city, as well as in the valleys of the interior, is the Kukui, or candlenut tree Aleurites Moluccana. something like the black walnut, but is larger and frequently contains two nuts. These are as large as an English walnut, with a shell nearly as hard as that of a es, whence, to this day, a lamp as an

Another native plant, abundant in the mountains, you will often see planted water will be destitute of the weeds that for hedges—a Dracaena (more properly would seem to him prizes. He must Cordyline)—but with green, not red or content himself with watching the ka-variegated, foliage. The natives call it naka boys, clad save for a breech cloth ti, and find many uses for it. The roots in their bare, brown skins, diving for which are three to six inches thick and the coins that passengers throw into the several feet long are roasted or steamed in underground ovens, sugar being pro-At last he is safely stowed in what is duced abundantly in the process. In this condition it is eaten, or rather chewed and the juice sucked from it, but the large part of his thoughts, and as he principal use made of it by the natives is

ipu kukui.

to produce okclehad, a kind of moonshiner's whiskey. The leaves take the place of wrapping paper in the fish market. Haoles (white people) make a bungle of putting up packages with it, but the native Hawaiian is very dextrous in its use, and the imitative Chinaman succeeds equally well.

Banana trees you see everywhere, but not generally planted for ornament. The grounds embowered in trees and shrub-trade wind blows too constantly to allow them to keep a whole leaf more than species. Most stately of all is the royal a day or two, unless under shelter of a palm, always rigidly erect, its head of house. The stranger is surprised at their comparatively few pinnate fronds sur- variety, as different one from another as the varieties of pear or apple. Some gracefully tapering column of its stem grow on small "trees," not more than ess striking but more beautiful is the six feet high, others run up fifteen, twendate palm, whose slender, numerous ty and even twenty-five feet. The rapidity of growth is something amazing. Cut off the trunk of a half grown plant you find that it is made up simply of the sheaths of leaf stalks, the center occupied by the coming leaf, which imme diately begins to push forward so that in a few minutes it projects noticeably, and in half a day it will have grown out several inches.

The fruit of the different varieties varies greatly in size, shape color and flavor; the fruit clusters in some vari-

they are delicious. Manila hemp from a banana "tree," but eral of these fruits each week for sev-the fruit of the former is insipid, and eral years. The male tree produces great filled with perfectly developed seeds.

Your guide will point out to you as delicious spicy fragrance, the traveler's palm a plant which your Another tree during botanist's eye will recognize as a banana months will attract especial notice by it is a branching personnel of the banana its tempting display of fruit the banana its tempting display d like banana, its great banners of leaves, alligator pear, Persea gratissima. plants which are widely distributed, the the fruit is concealed from view. You find, however, that it resembles a banana is tough and horny, and your curiosity to know what is inside subsides after to the persuasion of the sun, and splits into three valves, which separate and

up and handsomely bound.

interesting one.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

ecurve, revealing one of Nature's marvels. Each valve is found to hold two lines of seeds, each enveloped in a fantastic facket of deep, clear blue. What for? That is more than I can tell, but the bony bananas make very pretty ornaments in a botanist's collection.

One of the most stately trees seen in Honolulu is the mange. Compact in its growth, its foliage is dense, consisting of linearlanceolate, rather rigid leaves, six to nine inches long, dark green when mature, but while young in the spring, of a rich purple-red color; the new leaves contrasting with those of the last year's growth, which in a tropical tree are of course persistent. Following the flowers, which are not more showy than those of our native sumucs comes a fruitage which bends low the sturdy boughs of the tree. Nature outdid herself in forming and painting the mango. The curves of its outline are faultlessly graceful—the fruit ovoid, but flattened a little, and with the two sides unequally developed, giving it something of a comma shape. The fruit when ripe is a rich yellow, with the side exposed to the sun-light crimsoned, as in red-cheekedapples. But then there are as many varieties of mango as of apple.

A beautiful sight, but as yet a rare one in Honolulu, is a litchi tree (nepheelium litchi) in full fruit. At a little distance you would mistake the separate fruits for exceptionally large and rich colored strawberries, and the frees are so loaded that they seem a mass of crimson. The fruit, which is about one and a quarter inches in diameter, conrounded by a Juicy, but rather firm pulp ried over from crop 1903. This cane did like that of a malaga grape, the whole covered with a rough skin, thin, but al-new Waimea River water started a vigormost woody in texture. The pulp is ous growth and it has seemed advisable sweet with a flavor something like that to let it stand a few months longer. of a musky grape, but with a suggest Crop 1904.—This consists of 100 acres tion of smokiness that leaves you divid-plant cane and 90 acres rattoons, also ed in your mind whether you care to try 72 acres of rattoons carried over from another. If you decide in favor of such crop 1903. The planting was delayed the Chinaman can consider this the most luscious of all fruits:

There is nothing beautiful affout a yellow fruit. The habit of the tree or bush is straggling, the foliage coarse, and often disfigured by a black fungus growth. It is rarely planted, but it grows spontaneously on the uplands and in the dense chaparral. Thousands of tons Under Annexation we may expect delicious jelly, for which there should be

good demand. The plebian guava has an aristocratic forms an ornamental tree of considerfrom exfoliation of the bark, its foliage charges for repairs, of rather small obovate thick, shining Waimea Ditch.—Construction was leaves—the fruit small and quite acid.

A third species, Psidium Cattleyana, with similar foliage, grows only into a 1903. The delay of three months being small shrub, whose fruit is an inch or occasioned by the late arrival of mateless in diameter, globular, red, and quite rial. The late turning on of the water

The orange family is well represented of course, the trees, orange, lime, lemon, shaddock, citron, etc., having a very strong family resemblance, and all ornamental, particularly when in fruit. The trees naturally have a more luxuriant growth than in California, but are not more prolific,

A characteristic plant in Honolulu especially about the houses of natives is the papaya. An erect trunk, generally, trunks, looking like gigantic bamboos, fan palms, feathery palms, palms with berry-like drupes, palms with cone-like fruit, palms bearing nuts small and large, naked and covered with a husk. Queen of them all with its slender, are followed by fruit; a seed is never plume of magnificent, gracefully waving, yellow green fronds and its generous with a cooked and spoiled by cooking other some are good to sat uncooked and spoiled by cooking other. The rest green. The fruit is mall of \$179,040.26.

Under Operating Expenses for 1903, but not always unbranched, bearing at total of \$179,040.26.

Under Operating Expenses for 1903, bearing and story of kanaha are ordered to parties interested in the water rights of the summit a cluster of large palmately lobed or divided leaves, fifteen to twenty inches in diameter on petioles two feet this \$11,036.25 was for cultivating and harvesting, for which the company paid contractors for 4005 tons of cane at plant, a bud, blossom or fruit. There will thus be always fruit in all stages of growth, the lowest quite ripe and pense for six months was \$6,351.62.

Yellow green fronds and its generous uncooked and spoiled by cooking other than the fruit cluster of large palmately lobed or divided leaves, fifteen to twenty inches in diameter on petioles two feet this \$11,036.25 was for cultivating and harvesting, for which the company paid contractors for 4005 tons of cane at which the aforesaid time, failing working of growth, the lowest quite ripe and penses for six months was \$6,351.62.

One variety has the fruit cluster erect with a total of \$179,040.26.

Under Operating Expenses for 1903, the report an expense of \$37,513.79. Of this six of the report an expense of \$37,513.79. Of this six of the report an expense of \$37,513.79. Of the story of Kanaha are ordered to inches in diameter on petioles two feet this \$11,036.25 was for cultivating and appear before me at the premises of this \$11,036.25 was for cultivating and the report an expense of \$37,513.79. Of the story of the same than t but not always unbranched, bearing at instead of pendant. Some are good to sat yellow, the rest green. The fruit is In the Profit and Loss statement, uncooked, and spoiled by cooking, other case are unpalatable unless cooked, when are unpalatable unless cooked, when the peppery seeds are surrounded with a You would not distinguish a plant of fleshy covering. A plant will ripen several years. The male tree produces great panicles of white blossoms having a

its tempting display of fruit; this is the it is a branching perennial plant, and un- avocado, more commonly known as the are so tough in texture that they are tree is not usually large, nor is its foli-but little split to pieces by the wind. The age particularly attractive—the rather flower clusters are lateral, not terminal, coarse, somewhat rough, obovate leaves are, however, many species of littoral and the bracts are persistent, so that six or eight inches long. The fruit is commonly elongated pear shape—some-times club shaped, occasionally curved long distances without injury by the in shape, although only three or four like a crooknecked squash, but also salt sea water.

These, with some cosmocolities feets where the salt sea water which is the part of the fruit sometimes quite spherical smooth although the part of the fruit sometimes quite spherical smooth although the part of the fruit sometimes quite spherical smooth although the part of the fruit sometimes quite spherical smooth although the part of the fruit sometimes quite spherical smooth although the part of the fruit sometimes quite spherical smooth although the part of the fruit sometimes quite spherical smooth although the part of the fruit sometimes quite spherical smooth although the part of the fruit sometimes quite spherical smooth although the part of the fruit sometimes quite spherical smooth although the part of the fruit sometimes quite spherical smooth although the part of the fruit sometimes quite spherical smooth although the part of the fruit sometimes quite spherical smooth although the part of the fruit sometimes quite spherical smooth although the part of the fruit sometimes quite spherical smooth although the part of the fruit sometimes quite spherical smooth although the part of the fruit sometimes quite spherical smooth although the part of the fruit smooth although inches long. But the part of the fruit sometimes quite spherical, smooth skinmopolitan ferns, whose spores are readi- which in the banana is the edible pulp ned, green until quite mature, then in some varieties, suddenly changing to a dark purple like that of the egg plant feet of migratory birds, are about the you have tried your jackknife on it a of the egg plant fruit, in others becoming somewhat yellonly truly native plants one will see in the vicinity of Honolulu. Only a few the vicinity of Honolulu. Only a few Take it how the refractory thing away. eight to thirty ounces, according to the of the 135 or more native ferns are take it home and let it lie a day in the variety, or rather according to the indicommonly planted in gardens. The one that will particularly attract attention is ty was justified. The tough fruit yields

- (Continued on page 7.)

The KILOHANA ART LEAGUE

A neat and interesting souvenir of Hawaii, neatly gotten

The stories are ALL HAWAHAN, having a distinct Island

flavor and spart from its value as a souvenir the book is an

FOR SALE BY

The Hawalian Cazette Co.

## Annual Meeting of the Waimea Sugar Company.

The Waimea Sugar Mill company held its annual meeting yesterday morning a 10 o'clock in the assembly room over Castle & Cooke's. The election of officers resulted as fillows:

W. E. Rowell, president; J. A. Gilman, vice president; E. D. Tenney, secretary; W. A. Bowen, treasurer; E. P. Chapin, director, and T. Richard Robinson, andi-

Manager Fassoth's report, dated Waimea, Kauai, January 12, was presented às follows:

I beg to submit my report for the year ending December 31, 1903.

Crop 1903.—During the past twelve months we have taken off 110 acres cane, yielding an average of 3.9 tons sugar to tains a single large brown seed, sur- the acre. 72 acres of rattoons are car-

trial, you may come to understand how until completion of the new ditch early in September, and I should be inclined to put off harvesting the cane from September (the regular period for the comguava tree, except its white, resc-like mencement of cutting) until January of blossoms, and its profusion of golden-1905, thus giving the plant cane a period of about 16 months in which to mature. But it will be easier to judge when the cane is further advanced. Labor.-The contract made with the

Japanese Co., for the entire care of the valleys, forming, over extensive tracts, fields and delivery of cane to the mill, I am glad to say works very satisfactorily; of the fruit go to waste every year, they are working faithfully and seen satisfied with their engagement so far, that these will be manufactured into realizing that they are working for themselves as much as they are for their einployers.

Improvement-The mill has been thorcousin, called the mandarin guava, which oughly overhauled and a new roller of Oahu, within six months from date, out in to replace one which was broken, able size—its trunk and branches smooth so that I do not look for further heavy

commenced on January 10th, 1903, and the water was turned on September and 1003. The delay of three months being acid, though of an agreeable flavor. It has caused an unsatisfactory and dis-is known as the strawberry guava. appointing year, but the young cane is appointing year, but the young cane is full of promise, entirely different from

anything we have had for some years. Treasurer W. A. Bowen submitted a eport covering the following heads: Permanent Improvements and Equipment; Operating Expenses; Revenue Account; Balance Sheet Condensed; Treas-

uter's Summary for the Year 1903.

Under Permanent Improvements and

Equipment, a balance for December 31, 1903, was given at \$142,196.71 for 1903, total of \$179,949.26.

Permanent Improvements and

...\$179,949.26

(Investment) 4,550,00 Cultivation Contractors 12,613.43 Cash on Hand...... 44.19 Containers.
Lime, Oils, Etc..... 200.00 **75.00**. Spare Flumes and Pipes..... 371.80 ugar unreported (estimated) 11,028,94 Trade and Personal Accounts 135.53

\$251,630.86

## ANOTHER FINAN-CIAL CONFERENCE

Deficit at Debit of Profit and

There is to be another conference between business men and the Government this morning. It has been arranged for 9:30 c'clock in the executive chamber. Governor Carter was absent on Hawaii when last week's conference was held by representatives of the mercantile organizations with heads of departments relative to the Territorial, finances.

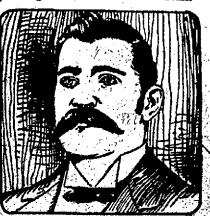
Today's conference is arranged to be with the Governor himself, with an intimation from the members of the business deputation that they "would like to have the Treasurer and Auditor present, if acceptable to the Governor." The deputation itself will be reinforced with bankers, an element that was absent at last week's conference.

Those meeting the Governor will be F. J. Lowrey and Jas. F. Morgan of the Chamber of Commerce: President Geo. W. Smith, Robert Catton and James Wakefield of the Merchants' Association. President C. M. Cooke of the Bank of Hawaii, Cashier E. I. Spalding of the bank of Claus Spreekels & Co. and Director M. P. Rohinson of the First National Bank of Hawaii.

It is probable that the matter of the test case to be brought for the purpose of establishing the legality of appropriation bills, as it is confidently believed can be done, will be discussed. There is said to be no doubt that the Government can obtain advances of necessary funds against this year's taxes if only the validity of Treasury warrants be

## Can't Eat

You certainly don't want to eat if you are not hungry. But you must eat, and you must digest your food, too. If not, you will become weak, pale, thin. Good food, good appetite, good digestion,—these are essential.



Mr. Robert Venus, of Launceston, Taminis, sends us his photograph and says: "I suffered greatly from loss of appetite, indigestion, pains in the stomach, we and nervoussess. Several doctors tried in vain to give me relief. A friend them induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for it had done him much good. The first bottle worked wonders for me. Soon my appetite came back, my indigestion was cored, and I was strong and hearty."

Be sure you get Ayer's.

Keep your lowels in good condition by using Ayer's Pills. They care constitution, contact tongue, billousness, sick headsche. Properted by Br. J. C. Apter & Co., Lounds, Blace., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. Activis

#### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of Reawe Kailua, late of Kalaupapa, Molokai, deceased testate, by the Hon. J. W. Kalua, Circuit Judge of Maul, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present same to Henry Smith at the Judielary Building, in Honolulu, Island or they shall be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are here-by requested to make immediate settlement of same with the said Henry Smith

Dated Honolulu, Feb. 4, 1904. MALA KAILUA.

Administratrix with the Will Annexed, Estate of Keawe Kailua. 2561--6t--F

#### NOTICE:

TO ALL WHO ARE CONCERNED Notice is hereby given that a petition

has been filed by the Territory of Hawall for adjudication of water rights of the Valley of Kanaha, in which a controversy has arisen between the said Territory and the Ploneer Mill Comsaid case is set for the 4th day of

LYLE A. DICKEY, Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the Island of Maui. 2561—Feb. 5, 12, 19,

WANTED BOY PROPERLY SPANK-ED.

A schoolteacher boxed the ears of a pupil a few days ago. The boy told his mother, and the next day the teacher received the following note: "Nature has provided a proper place for the punishment of a boy, and it is not his ear. I will thank you to use it hereafter."-Muscotah (Kan.) Record.

#### Only Reechoes the Sentiment of Thousands In Our Republic.

The Honolulu reager is asked to

thoroughly investigate the following. This can readily be done as the gentleman whose statement is published below will be only too pleased to give minute particulars to anyone enquiring not out of kile curiosity but if the enquirer really suffers from any of the consequences which always attend weakened or inactive kidneys. Read carefully what this gentlemen has to Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a car-

penter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago, I heard about Doan's Backsche Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing.

Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Donn's Backsche Kidner Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them.

Doan's Backsche Kidney P 's are sold by all drugglets and storekeepers at 50 cents per how (six howes \$7 40) of will be mailed on receipt of rob by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawallan Inianda

Remember the name Posns and take no sphetituta.

POSTAGE 10 CENTS EXTRA.

## CHAS. BREWER CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

## Your Sugar Crop

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniates it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

## Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results. Planters should read our Bulletins giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on post

WILLIAM S. MEYERS,

12-16 John St., New York, U. S. A.

## Bendung-Brender Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the nost favorable terms. For particulars upply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN. Fortuna General Insurance Co-OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the

dangers of the seat at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honoifilu and the Hawalian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorised to take risks against the dangers of the seg at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms, F. A. SCHAEFER & CC.

Agents for the Hawalian Islands.

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This Train is really a First-Class - Modern Hotel

with Handsome Pariors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Lifraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut-Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

## RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished

on Application to

S. F. BOOTH. General Agent.

I Montgomery St., San Francisco

E. L. Lemax, G. P. & T. A.

use he was here "Ton sement!" end the feet, but angry, doughter of "You snake charmer!" retorted the sime per of Adam. Then she smillas and, a manife, forgere bim-

## Pearl Harbor Fish Die and Sharks Depart.

Fresh water accumulated to such an extent in Pearl Harbor during the two weeks storm that eels, surface fishes and many shell fish were killed, and sharks departed for saltier domains.

The strong southerly gales backed up the water in Pearl Harbor, preventing the freshets from leaving the locks at the bar. The heavy rains poured fresh water into the harbor, and in consequence the water was only alightly brackish on Monday at Puulos. Around the Peninsula the water was practically fresh for a depth of several inches over a foot. It could be

#### WHAT A BOTANIST MAY SEE IN HONOLULU.

(Continued from page 6.) very large seed, the shape and size of

having a characteristic nutty flavor that commends it highly to the educated palate. It is commonly eaten with salt and pepper, with of without vinegar, often with a mayonnaise dressing, or in a frequently as an addition to (bouillon or consomme) soups. Unfortunately the fruit does not bear transportation

The custard apple (Cherimoyer) is not much planted in Honolulu, although the fruit sometimes comes into market from other districts. The sour sop, a congener, you will meet with more frequently, the tree with foliage somewhat like that of the avocado, like scales. As in other custard apples, the pulp con-tains scattered through it numerous seeds. It is fibrous and quite acid, resembling cotton batting soaked in a solution of cream of tartat. Few persons profess a fondness for the fruit.

Over arbors you will often see trained a vine of luxuriant growth, with ample, nearly round leaves, and fragrant, dark purple flowers, four inches or more in liameter, whose multitudinous rays prolaim it a passion flower. Among the leaves here and there is the large, melon-like fruit six to eight inches long. oval, pale green, with a smooth skin. This is the grenaldilla, one of the most delicious of tropical druits. The edible part is precisely that which is a pulp which is agreeably acid, and of a flavor ike that of the Catawoa grape. Only those with antiquated ideas about the cause of appendicitis hesitate about partaking of the delicacy, for to remove the seeds would be profauation.

Another passion flower produces a dullpurple fruit of the size of a goose egg, which has a similar acid pulp, less delicate in flavor, but prized by many; it is known as the water know. Still another species, distinguished as the sweet water lemon, has a fruit somewhat larger and of a rich vellow color when ripe, the pulp, however, wanting acidity, and so not highly esteemed.

Other fruits that will be found in Honolulu are the South American mammiee apple, a fine tree with handsome foliage; the pomegranate, planted as an ornamental shrub rather than for the sake of its fruit; the pineapple, in numerous varieties; the loquat (Rosaceious); the Java plum and so-called Spanish cherry (both Myrtaceous) and the familiar peach. Very few of the fruits of the temperate zone will grow in Honolulu. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, as well as such berries as the raspberry, blackberry, current, gooseberry are conspicuous by their absence.

But few coniferous trees appear in Honolulu. The Monterey cypress is planted occasionally, and seems to thrive. Arbor Vitae was planted long ago in Nuuanu Cemetery, and perhaps for this reason is scarcely seen elsewhere. Instead of pines and spruces, we find araucarias, which certainly supply their places very well, and which maintain their symmetry of growth in spite of the trade wind.

One tree which is more frequently een in and about Honolulu than any of the foregoing, and which is fre-quently mistaken for a conifer is the ronwood, Casuarin equisetifolia, probably originally a native of Australia, although now widely distributed in tropcal countries. A leafless tree with drooping filamentous branchlets simulating the foliage of the pines, and with a fruit quite as conelike in appearance certainly as that of the juniper, it might with great show of plausibility claim relationship with pine, cypress or cedar. The heavy, black, hard wood of the tree has been used by the South Sea islanders for making war clubs, and in the Fiji islands forks were made of it to be used exclusively in the cannibal feasts. The tree was not known, however, to the aboriginal Hawaiian.

One of the finest exotic shade trees is the samang, commonly known in Hopolulu as the monkey-pod tree. It is one of the numerous leguminous trees that have been introduced-most of them belonging to the Acacia or to the Cassia group, and having accordingly compound or decompound leaves. This is a great spreading tree of rapid growth, throwing out its branches as near the ground as circumstances will permit. Like many other plants of the family, it has the habit of folding together its leaflets at night, so that after six o'clock it presents a peculiar willed appearance gainly in aspect it a month or two port, it has one of expherant vitality. like stems, but with make ample atone-The house may become a little ragged ment the rest of the year in the proin water but on's preparatory to a fusion of the magrant, exquisitely more g. . is rebati fation, which cul-

those of other acacias, are tassels con- months almost a surfeit of color. A

kamaaina in Honolulu. Its lank, law- of a more pleasing color-salmon, brick less, often contorted, branches are too red, even an orange scarlet. What is conspicuous, but they have a picturesque- remarkable in all is that it is not the ness of their own, and if we have flowers at all that are thus colored. It been inclined to take offense at them on artistic considerations, there is a grace in the poise of its slender branchlets and a witchery in their swaying to the breeze and a lightheartedness and abandon with which the living tree gives itself to play with sunlight and shower, with gale and zephyr, that makes irresistible appeal to that in the human life that reflects the life universal.

Not on sentimental grounds only is

the algaroba a favorite. It is a tree easily propagated and of rapid growth. Its diaphanous shade moderates the heat of the tropical sun, yet permits the grass of the lawn beneath it to grow perfectly well, in dry seasons indeed saves it from garment of green which it covers, for scorching. It supplies fuel for the weeks at a time, and more than once in scorching. It supplies fuel for the kitchen, fodder (in its saccharine pods) for the horses, and honey of finest quality for the bechive. Finally its roots go so deep that they find water for vigorous growth where other trees can be snow bank kept alive only by irrigation. The arid lowlands on the lee coasts of Oahu, Molokai and Hawaii have been converted from desert to forest by the algaroba a peg-top; this is surrounded with a pulp tree. And the parent tree from which of delicate texture which almost melts these forests have sprung still stands, in one's mouth-not sweet nor acid, but not yet an old tree, near the Roman Catholic "Cathedral" on Fort street.

In driving out into the country near Honolulu, you are surprised to find how few wayside flowers there are. You with a mayonnaise dressing, or in a look in vain for anything corresponding sandwich with thin bread and butter; with buttercups, daisies, annihowers, goldenrods, asters or gentians. You may, very rarely, see a forlorn May weed—the plant was introduced long ago, but does well, or it would be better known in not thrive and multiply—the bright colors are almost absent.

Yes, there are white poppy thisties, Agemone Mexicana, as fine as you will see anywhere and over rocky ledges you may see spread a mantle of convolvulus, with profusion of blossoms perhaps white striped with pink, perhaps blue, pale, but vivid, changing to pink. Here and there the sand near the shore may be carpeted with nohu-Zygophyi-Jum tribulum and surely nothing could be more gay than the bold of its delicately fragrant blossoms Mahukona violets they are called locally. But, for the most part the flowers by the wayside are inconspicuous and of dull colors. But you have forgotten lantana! No that is another story." Lantana cannot be counted as a wayside wild flower. It has taken possession of all the land, and would leave no road at all if perpetual warfare were not waged upon

it. Gay enough it is, but with its calico colors covering hill and dale and field, you look in vain for the individual prize which you could bring home as a wild flower. For once nature has placed in juxtaposition in this plant harship incongruous colors, but who could have imagined thirty years ago that the carefully tended garden novelty seen here and there in Honolulu would within a Those who have seen only the little height is a minimum; except in parched one as to give the whole tree their rud-regions, five to eight feet is more common, and in the borders of the forests as it was by neighboring forest trees, was not less than twenty feet high. But however favorable the climatic environment, the lantana could never have

found an ally in the newly introduced mynah bird, which feeds on its fruit and so scatters far and wide its seeds. Returning to the city, where lantana is proscribed, we look about for garden flowers. Every dwelling of any pretension shows evidence of the care of a yard man, who keeps up the grounds. He could surely find time to plant and tend a flower bed, but it is quite the exception to find that he has done this. In place of flowering plants, you will find bordering the driveway and about the dwelling, foliage plants and ferns rather than flowers. Is it because the yard man is not a skilled horticulturist, or is there good reason why preference. is given to the foliage plants? Custom or fashion has something to do with it, but custom is generally based on reason, and here it is evident in the first place that shade-loving plants must have the preference, and in the second that plants which retain their beauty the year round. and year after year will in the natural course of things displace in a little while ly perennial.

spread as it has without assistance. It

with the beauty of form alone. But in Honolulu the flower bed is not a necessity in order to satisfy this/ craving. If one has a few oleander shrubs -not the spindling little plants seen in some countries in tubs, but perennial sheaves of bloom, redolent of perfume; an Alamanda vine shading the veranda, and gorgeous the year round with its great golden blossoms; perhaps a Thunbergia giving generously blue to supplement the gold, or if a richer blue is sought, a Clitoria vine; a hedge of scarlet Hibiscus perpetually in bloom, and one or two Pinmierias, that may be unis contrast with its ordinary as- when the leaves corp from their club molded, delicately unted, starlike blosrunates with its hose ming time, when soms; if one has a few plants like these or twelve weeks, a joy to the eye to befor wreks the deep, rich green of its he may rest satisfied as regards his applicable. There is in fact, as in the golden

foliage is seen as through a haze or petite for color, Even without this, he mist of rose-purple. The blossoms, like may have all through the summer sisting mostly of the conspicuous fila- neighbor has perhaps an arbor covered ments. A tree twenty years old may with a Bongainvillea vine. When the have a bole twelve or fifteen feet in blossoming time comes, the deep green girth, and cover with its shade a circle of its foliage will be flecked at first with a hundred feet in diameter. The same obviously, like the hanyan, also occasionally seen in Honolulu, is a tree for the wealthy man. For the problem and become confluent, until the whole arbor is a great of color will spread and become confluent. for the wealthy man. For the poor—and whole arbor is a mass of purple. It for the rich as well—there is the algaroba, the tree that more than any other art belonging to a primitive and bargives character to the Honolulu land-scapes. What the ehm is to those in the Northern states, the algaroba is to the is only the bracts that enclose the inconspicuous flower clusters. The plant is of the same family as the four o'clock in which, botanists tell us that the colored part is calyx, not corolla.

Another vine often trained over porches and barns, a Bignonia, but unlike the Trumpet Creeper, makes the Bougainvillea envious when it puts on its gala dress. Here again is solid color, but no longer the suggestions of the dye vat. It is the color of living flame, not uniform in tint, but full of lights and shades such as belong to veritable flame, and the plant wears this gorgeous attire wholly concealing the every day the year.

More prized but less common is the Stephanotis, whose fragrant clusters in their season transform the trellis into a

The same snow effect is produced when the ungainly fleshy stems of the nightblooming cereus (Cereus triquetra) which are piled up on stone fences, making the semblance of an evergreen hedge, clothe themselves, as they do once in three or four weeks, through the summer months, with their giant lily blossoms. There is one of those hedges at Oahu College-a continuous stretch of two hundred yards, on which it is a common thing to see two thousand blossoms at once-sometimes there have been three or four times that number. Of course this snow melts under the morning sun. By nine o'clock in the morning the glory is departed, although the

following night may see it restored. The plant blossoms two nights in succession, with perhaps a few belated flowers for the third night, or a few that anticipate the general blossoming—then there will be a rest while a new crop of buds develop. The flowers are provided each with a score of stigmas and a thousand stamens-I have counted them more than once, myself-they are visited by swarms of honey bees and by other insects, and yet very rarely indeed is fruit matured. Only twice in thirty years, I believe, has fruit appeared, a very few each time, on the hedge I have just spoken of. But trees vie with vines and humbler

plants in decking themselves in lively colors. With us in the temperate zone, the blossoming time of a tree is of necessity short, and it must come generally not later than June or early July. The flowers, if colored at all, are generally white, the tulip tree, Judas tree and a few Rosaceae forming the principal exceptions. Among tropical trees the colors are often brilliant, and the blossoming season may be greatly prolonged, and trees of the same species do not necessarily put forth their blossoms the same week or the same month. It is trees of the Cassia family, Caesal-

pineae, especially that light up with color generation convert into impenetrable the spacious grounds about Honolula thicket half the pasture land of Oahu? residences. Yellows are perhaps the most common. The species of cassia plants which in temperate climes must which are shrubs or shrubby vines rathbe kept in pots half the year for fear of er than trees have all yellow flowers, injury from trost can hardly understand and many of them are perennial bloomwhat I mean when I speak of this plant ers. The Caesalpinias are sometimes as in complete possession, but on Oaliu shrubs, sometimes large trees, the blosit is not frost but drought that it has to control with, and it seems impossible to scorch the life out of the plant. In a tropical climate its growth is astonishingly robust. Three or four feet in giving place to purple pods, so numer-

The Bauhinias, sturdy climbers or where moisture is abundant, it becomes small trees, remarkable for their twoalmost a tree. I have a piece of one of lobed leaves (whence named for the the trunks that measures fully four two brothers Bauhin), give preference inches in diameter; the plant, supported to pink and red rather than to yellow. In the St. Thomas tree, the petals of the showy flowers have crimson spots on a paler ground, having been sprinkled according to tradition with the blood of name. the martyred saint.

Very conspicious throughout the summer months is the tree known in Honolulu as the golden shower, or more prosaically as the pudding stick treeto medical men familiar as Purging cas-sia, Cathartocarpus fistula. The foliage is comparatively scanty, consisting of pinnate leaves with large entire leaflets. The cylindrical, deep brown pods, fifteen inches or more in length and threefourths of an inch in diameter, are rather ornamental than otherwise, as they sway with every breeze. In spring the buds appear in drooping panicles, and then for four months there is a continuous succession of the pure primrose yellow, fragrant blossoms that justify the popular name of the tree. The petals why they last as they do ten days or a fortnight without noticeable change.

Another tree allied to the Purging Cassia, 'and called Horse Cassia, has foliage resembling that of the locust, although the leaves are larger, and the the flowering plants which are not equal- huge, rough, club-like pods are eighteen to twenty inches long, and more than an There is another reason. The eye inch in diameter; but in this species, the delights in color, and will not be content blossoms which remind one of those of the Judas tree last only a few weeks.

A third allied species has a foliage very similar to that just described, only that the heavy fronds have a peculiarly graceful droop. The pods in external appearance resemble those of Purging Cassia. In the latter the pod has transverse diaphragms separating the seeds, which are embedded in pulp. In this species each seed is enclosed in a tiny box, shaped just like a pill box, of woody texture, yet with walls not thicker than Bristol board. These little cells lie inside the pod exactly like so many coins rolled up in brown paper. The flowers are produced in clusters which closely surround the boughs of the previous year's growth. They resemble in size, shape and color the largest, deepest colored crab apple blossoms, but the tree remains apparently in full bloom ten

# BEAUTIFULSKI

## Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

parifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptiepurposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the tollet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUES-QURA, the great akin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic folles soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and sursery. Thus it combines, in One Soar at One Price, the man skin. and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the akin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened outicle; Curicums Cintment, to instantly alby itching, inflammation, and irw tion, and soothe and heal, and CULICURA RESOLVEST, to cool and cleanse the blood Sincing fire is often sufficient to core the severest humours, with less of hair, when all in this. Sold throughout the world, "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust Depot, R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEXMOR LTD., Cape TOWN, POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

### KOHALA WATER FRANCHISE SALE

Besides making further modifications in the Kohala water franchise, the Governor has directed another postpone ment of the sale. It is now set for March 12. A. C. Gehr, champion of the original ditch company, cabled to Governor Carter from Washington saying he was coming to Honolulu to bid and asking that the date of sale be fixed so that he could be present

Among the changes in the license is a reduction of the upset price, which was put at two and a half per cent. of the gross receipts. Then the time limit for completing the first section is to be altered from two years to eighteen months. Land Commissioner Pratt will revise the notice accordingly without delay.

#### Chinese Line No More.

It is reported that the China Commercial Steamship Company has entered into an agreement with the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Company by which it abandons San Francisco as a port of call for its liners and is hereafter to engage in the transportation from Portland of goods consigned to the Orient in common with the other company. The freight war which has long been a source of annoyance to shippers has thus come to an end. Hawall Shingo.

#### Doko's Vicient Intentions.

Senator Tiliman tells a story of Doko, a little town in South Carolina, with just about enough people to fill a small school house. At the beginning of the Civil war its people became greatly excited over secession and held a mass meeting at which these resolutions were passed: "Resolved, First, that South Carolina should secede. Resolved, Second, that if South Carolina don't damned if Doko don't."

shower, a succession of blossoms, no one lasting probably more than about ten days. The only name known for it in Honolulu is simply Cathartocarpus. I have never learned its true botanical

I have left for the last, mention of a genus which must be the first to attract the attention of the stranger, viz.: Poinciana, nearly related to Caesalpinia. One species forms a rather straggling shrub with thorny branches, known commonly as Pride of Barbadoes, or Barbadoes flower-fence, the scarlet and orange blossoms with crimped petals and long exserted stamens, forming stately pyramids of bloom, each raceme occupying a month or more in expanding its numerous buds. A second species (sappan) is very similar except that the flowers are of an orange yellow color. A third forms a fine tree of medium

size, the smooth trunk expanded at the base laterally into buttresses corresponding with the principal roots, the foliage which are of a delicate, rich color, are arranged in horizontally spreading lay-really coarse in texture; this explains ers, and consisting of regular mimosalike leaves, as beautiful as the fronds of a fern. Were it not for the great flat coarse pods, twelve to sixteen inches long, by one and a half wide, you would say that in the freshness of its new foliage at the close of the rainy season, it had no peer for beauty among the shade trees of the city. By and by it begins to put on its summer adornments. Here and there among the branches burns a dazzling glow of crimson. Day by day new flames burst out, and then they spread and coalesce until the whole tree is ablaze. How the landscape is lighted up by those masses of solid color! In another tree such gaudiness of attire would seem vulgar. Here it is regal. Gold and crimson belong of right

> thick carpet of the unfaded fallen petals. There are other plants equally embued with a pession for brilliant colorthe cardinal flower of the meadow, the Zauchneria of California hillsides, the Atamasco tily, the scarlet Salvia, the rose and the carnation of the gardens but where among them all is one which can pour forth her passion in any such lavish creation? Well is the tree named Poinciana regia.

to this queen, for whom it is right too,

that the ground beneath should have its

ALBERT B. LYONS, M.D. Detroit, Mich.

# **NEED CLEANSING**

CHINESE HOMES

Editor Advertiser: Chinese New Year is over and the Chinese have greeted, visited and fed their friends and themselves, have given their children pieces of money, paid their debts and fired enough crackers to keep away devils for a year. Now is the time for health inspectors

to visit all the Chinese homes of one neighborhood and have the floors and wood-work theroughly washed with good soap and water and then disinfected. Note if the following monthly mortnary report shows 50 large a percentage of Chinese deaths. Living in dark, close rooms, unwashed and unaired, steeping in bunks placed one over another like berths in a ship. crowded together like sheep, with debris thrown under the houses, excrements soaked into the earth to rise later in the air loaded with dangerous germs. Every piece of furniture covered with dirt, towels that are never bolled, bedding that is never washed. Is it to be wondered at that the little children coming from such homes, should be covered with infected sores and wounds, scables, pinkeye and many of them dying of tuberculosis? Half a dozen unclean families are enough to start an epidemic and then do we hear of cases of plague, etc. It would pay the American government to teach the ignorant to be clean and for this purpose trained nurses and charpetent physician to every part of the city.

"A FRIEND OF THE CHINESE."

### MOTHERS

should know. The troubles with multirades of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-days they call thus condition by the learned name of Anomia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alsa, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypo-phosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia." The more it is used the less will be the ravages of disease from infancy to old age. It is both a food and a medicirle, modern, ecientific, effective from the first dose, and never deceives or disappoints. "There is no doubt about it." Sold by all chemists here and throughout the world.



ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Feb. 28. Street, Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Madalaea, Kona a. Kan at 6:28 a. m., with 1690 bags cof-Begs awa, 128 bags taro, 47 bunches ba-30 boxes fruit, 20 kegs butter, 19 mile dides, 15 pkgs. hats, 10 cts. fowls, 200 pkgs, 7 boxes fish, 200 pkgs, sundries. Am schr. S. H. Lunsmann, Johnson, Moji, Japan, 42 days out, at

Wednesday, Feb. 24. Some Kaual, Bruhn, from Kaual paris, at 5:15 a. m.

Sking Mikahata, Gregory, from Kau-

al ports, at 4:20 a. m.

Aira akt. Amelia, Weller, 25 days

Brana Eureka, at 10 a. m.

Simr. Waisleale, Pilitz, from Kausi perts, at 10 a. m. Thursday, Feb. 25.

E & Argyll, Gliboy, from Kabului at pay American ships running to Atlan-2 m. a Time. Lehua, Napala, from Maul norts and Kaboolawe, at 6 a. m., with sheep and 10 pkgs, sundries.

kmerican bark Yosemite, Flynn, 78 days from Newcastle, at 5:30 p. m. DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Feb. 23. Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at 12 m. Shine Nithau, Thompson, for Hono-Kaanapali, Lahaina, Naalaea, Ho-

Minr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui gorts, at 5 p. m. Star. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Emusi ports, at 5 p. m.

Street. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai surts, at 5 p. m. Guso, schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Ana

Aula, st 2 p. m. Sime J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Walmanalo, at 7 a. m. S. S. Rosecrans, Johnson, for San

Francisco, via Hilo, 5:30 p. m. Am. echr. W. H. Talbot, Henneche, San Francisco at 5:30 p. m.

Wednesday, Feb. 24. Rights cruiser Puglia, for Yokohaat 9:15 a. m. Sizer Nocau, Pederson, for Kukui-

Sim: Maui, Bennett, for Mahukons, Pazuhan, Kukaiau, Ookala, Laupahoe-

ine and Papaalos, at 5 p. m. Thursday, Feb. 25. A.S. Argyll, Gliboy, for San Franelen, at 4:80 p. m.

Stor. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai, Mest and Lanal ports at 5 p. m. Sime Kauai, Bruhn, for Kaunakakai **# 11 s.** m.

Star J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koeller ports, at 8 a. m. Am. Aktn. S. N. Castle, Nilson, for Sin Francisco, at 12:15 p. m.

am bkin Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Fanneisco, at 1:15 p. m. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kausi

parts, at 5 p. m.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Fran Kau, Kona and Maui ports, per mer. Mauna Loa, Feb. 23.—From Kau: wirs. J. P. Lino and two sons. From Kona: Geo. Clarke, Jr., Miss M. Gas-W. W. Bruner, C. W. Ashford. Thorn Maui: T. B. Lyons, Miss Land Enin, Chas. Gay, F. J. Cross, C. L. de Erw. W. White, Mrs. W. Henning, Wise Henning, Pang Loy and 50 deck. From Kauai ports per stmr. Kauai, Feb. 24.—Geo. Fairchild, J. M. Spald-E. O. Omsted, Patr On, C. F. Schererhorn, K. Sagami, W. C. Seaberg, and of deck

Per simr. Lehu., February 25, from Molokai; ports and Kahoolawe; Jack she will then proceed to San Francisco. McVeigh, C. C. Conradt and Mrs. Ta-

#### Departed. PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Minut, Feb. 23.—Mrs. M. Schrader, Mrs. W. Barry, W. G. Walker, W. El-Bet, Mr. Heneage, G. Mackintosh and wife, Rev. P. K. Woo, Rev. G. L. Pear-D. P. Murdock and wife, I. Iwa-Ahoon, Lieut, J. R. Slattery, Cant. A. P. Niblack, Mrs. Siemsen, H. Beinecke, V. Hurd, Rev. S. W. Kekuwee, Rev. S. L. Desha, E. P. Low and wife, C. H. Ramsay, A. Ainslee, Edgar **E.** Brown, Wm. J. Landers and wife, Chas. Cowan, Geo. Gill, H. Kendall, Des. Cornwell, wife and child, A. A. R. H. B. Sinclair, A. M. Barber, C. W. EcRegg and wife, Fritz Wilhelm, P. Brien, K. E. Morgan and wife, T. T. McHenry, Dr. J. T. McDonald, Miss K. Judd, Mrs. Emily Judd, Mrs. C. L. Wight, Miss L. Notley, Mrs. N. E.

For Maul ports, per stmr. Claudine, Feb. 23.-L. M. Vetlesen, J. Spencer, W. K. Harnden, C. Gernar, Mrs. C. heirloom belonging to Golfrey Rhodes Beinbardt, Mrs. T. E. Ayers, Mrs. which was stolen and disposed of by Maria Tetziaff and child, Mrs. Soiks Asa, the king of thleves, now in jail. Nos. and 2 children, Jas. C. Crane, B. K. Duvauchelle.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, for Kaual beyond the hand, both supplied with ports, Feb. 23.-C. F. Herrick, E. C. wax seals on topaz. On one end the Brown, Mrs. W. H. Rice, J. W. Fennell, words "Trust Me" appear. The wrist 🗷 2, M., Yee Sheong, Y. Adachi, S. is supplied with a beautiful crest cut Tarska, K. Odo, F. J. Heger, G. Turn- in a precious stone. Upon the little but, F. M. Swanzy, J. Nevin, L. Tobri- finger is a gold band ring surmounted mer, M. C. O'Mara, and fourteen deck. by a small stone. Per simr. Lehua. February 25, for Pakoe: J. F. Brown and wife. century old and was presented to Mr.

PREFARE FOR CROUP .- The time wasted in sending for a physician when a child shows symptoms of the croup. eften leads to fatal results. A reliable medicine and one that should always be hept in the home ready for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. m never falls and will prevent the atmack if given as soon as the child besomes boarse, or even after the croupy my wife is that she wants to submit saugh appears. For sale by all dealers all our differences to arbitration." "To bath. and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., arbitration?" "Yes. She always wants

mak, businin for Hawaii.

SYMPATHY ON THE OLD RELIABLE

The Yamato Shimbun says:

"The Russian-Japanese war is a red hot theme of talk up at my place," said a Honolulu resident a day or so ago to a Yamato representative. "I live in a boarding house not a great distance from the residences of Judge Dole and Sam Parker, and the house is patronized by people above the ordinary in intelligence. I want to say that there are fewer better ways of gauging the trend of sentiment on public questions than at the table of a boarding house, where gather men of various nationalities. Up at my place there are a number of English subjects, several Scotchmen, some Germans, and the rest native Americans. The line of talk of the present war should be gratifying to the Japanese, who thus far have all the best of it for the sympathy of all hands around that boarding house table is with them. It is quite interesting to hear the speculations ventured and predictions made as to what each man's native country would do under certain conditions. The house is a unit, however, in its desire to see Japan wallop the Russian bear and walop him good and hard. The determined, daring, fearless and patriotic fighting yesterday. The letter appears below, qualities of the Japanese warriors are After reading the letter, Governor

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

AMERICAN TONNAGE

Storms prevent communication with

At a meeting of the planting and

shipping interests it was the unani-

mous opinion that: "Since the applica-

tion of the shipping laws to Hawaii we

ton more than the same vessels can

carry Hawaii's products. If the sup-

"San Francisco being a short trip,

Rates paid are about the same as

"Will you kindly confer with the

leading sugar planters and shippers

of Honolulu and advise me what, if

any, increase in the freight rate has

been imposed on the Islands by the

application of the coastwise trading

laws to traffic between Honolulu-and

San Francisco and Honolulu and New

The steamer Kauai arrived from

Keusi ports yesterday morning at 5:15

o'clock with 3535 bags K. S. M. sugar

Purser Kase reports as follows:

"We had a rough trip going down

but on our way back we had moderate

Shipping Notes.

The extension of Sorenson's wharf

is rapidly approaching completion. It

ket wharf and the new Inter-Island

wharf, and the planking is being laid.

Kauai ports ready for shipment: K. E.

M., 78 bags; V. K., 1300; Mak., 8050; G. & R., 500; McB., 20,867; K. P., 800;

L. P., 1790; H. M., 3375; G. F., 130; and

K. S. Co., 3500; making a total of 40,390

The Pacific Mail liner Siberia

left Yokohama yesterday for Ho-

noluiu, en route to San Francisco.

Kaneko and K. Takahashi, vice presi-

being sent to the United States on a

The bark Alden Besse is to be re-

paired here according to the recom-

Orders have just been received by the

captain to do the work here. The

question of insurance has been set-

tled with the Underwriters and she can

now go into commission again. She

An eel found in Hawaiian waters has

been named the gymnathorax Berndti,

in honor of Fish Inspector Louis

Berndt superintendent of the Fishmar-

ket. In a recent bulletin of the U.S.

Fish Commission there are two plates

showing the species with the technical

name attached. The Berndti eel is gray

in color. This species was discovered

FOUND BY RENEAR

Detective Dan Renear has recovered

from a Portuguese family a fine old

The heirloom is an ivory hand clasp-

ing a bar, either end of which projects

The seal is said to be more than a

Mrs. Mason-Lodge (waking suddenly)

Mr. Mason-Lodge-(comfortingly)

-"Is that you, Henry? What time is

-"'Sh, dear! 'S much earlier 'n us'ly is at thish time, I 'sure you."-Judge.

"The reason I can't get along with

Rhodes by a prominent banker of Lon-

by Mr. Berndt and sent to the Fish

FAMILY HEIRLOOM

Commission.

will carry a sugar cargo to the coast.

mission of importance to Japan.

The following sugar is reported at

is now on a line with the old Fishmar-

and 40 packages sundries.

seas with fresh trades."

bags.

ANDREWS,

"TAFT."

Attorney General.

sufficient small American vessels for

before the coastwise laws were ap-

earn in any other trade

the Philippines and Hawaii.

that trade are available.

Secretary of War:

plied."

the Governor by wireless telegraph.

IS INSUFFICIENT

ty confident that Russia will not be a match for the tigerish front the little Japs will show both on land and sea. tic ports one dollar and fifty cents per The general impression appears to favor the success of the Japanese arms "After employing all the American and the future increased importance of Japan as a world power. Of course, tonnage available we still have an exit need not be added that the straight cess of upwards of one hundred thou-Americans up at my house are in full ands tons that we are forced to ship accord with the others in this sympaoverland at an additional cost of five thy for Japan and desire to see Russia dollars per ton. The total supply of licked. I have yet to hear one single American tonnage is insufficient to voice raised in favor of Russia. I am ply is to be divided with the Philippines one of the americans alluded to, and my cry is first, last and all the time in it will work at great hardship on both

admitted by the English, Scotch and German contingent around the table

where I feed, and these men are all pret-

#### Accepts the Lease.

the present scrap, Banzai T

The Board of Health has decided to accept the offer of the Bishop Estate for Kalihi Camp land. President Cooper called upon Land Agent F. S. Dodge of the Bishop Estate yesterday and was convinced that the rent asked Following was the message from the for the land was not exorbitant. The land now occupied by the Kaithi camp which the Home Rule colony was compelled to leave some time ago will be given up by the Public Works Depart. ment and no further attempt will be made to accommodate the former retainers of Supt. Boyd.

"Dr. Cooper called today and agreed to accept the offer of the Bishop Estate," said F. S. Dodge, the land agent, yesterday. "He was convinced that our demands were perfectly reasonable. The rent asked of the Government is twenty per cent lower than was asked of other parties who wanted the land and is less also than other land rents for in the same vicinity. In addition we give water rights free, which inder the government's own charges are worth \$100. The rental asked is less than six per cent on the valuation placed upon the land by the assessor and is considerably less than the rept-als paid by the fenants in the immediate neighborhood. A reduction was made for the government from the fixed rate asked for the land in the ference ended. tion."

## **VARIOUS IDEAS ON** SABBATH KEEPING

Mr. P. C. Jones gave an address last evening in the rooms of the Y. M. C. dent of the Bank of Japan, who are - on "The Uses and Abuses of the Sabbath" before a good-sized audience. Mr. Jones said that he was brought up to observe the Sabbath strictly and he has tried all his life to keep the Sabbath sacred in avoidmendations of the board of survey, and ing work not only for himself but for his servants and even for his animals.

Geo. Castle said that he hady also been brought up with Puritanic ideas eral Contractor). and while he believed in keeping the Sabbath sacred he did not wish to make rules for others, as circumstances had much to do with some people in keeping the Sabbath.

T. R. Robinson believed that every Christian should work for the strict observance of the Sabbath. He did not believe in any work which taught boys the principle of earning money on

Captain Bray did not believe in extremes, nor in laying down a stand- ness, ard for others. He instanced the Pharisees laying down a standard for Christ. Mr. Tosh thought that nations which observed the Sabbath strictly made the most progress and that working men were truer to their employers who observed the Sabbath.

Messrs. Day and Webb were in favor of closing public works and conveni- varied and expensive stocks carried by ences on Sunday. Mr. Day spoke of the loose manner in which the Latin races observed the Sabbath,

Mr. Martin believed in working on Sunday but be wanted the work to be in helping others,

Mr. Behrens thought the laws of God were binding, but he did not believe in man selecting a day and dictating to others when and how people should isct

Mr. Toeliner thought that men could often get the most rest by having recrestion.

Mr. Brown did not believe in doing anything on Sunday which did not have a good result. He did not object to innocent amusements for children, but he believed in restricting people's conduct on the Sabbath. He thought a Parisian Sunday would not be good for America.

Mr. Bigelow wished to see every day kept so sacred that the formality of the Sabbath would disappear.

W. Templeton believed in following Christ's idea of doing good on the Sab-

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. to refer disputes to her mother."-Ex. Jones for his address.

# JAPAN'S SIDE AS TO HOME

# Goes Half Way.

Immediately after the Governor's conference with the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association at the Executive Chamber yesterday morning, the Builders and Traders' Exchange had their innings with the Governor on the "home patronage" question.

The secretary, J. D. Avery, personally presented the letter on the proposition which he had been previously directed to prepare by vote of the Exchange as indicated in these columns

After reading the letter, Governor Carter remarked that it would be impossible to limit the call for bids on work on Oahn to ten days owing to the fact that Hilo people desired to bid on certain government contracts all over the Territory, including Oahu.

He said, however, that he fully sympathized with the idea of giving the taxpayers of the Territory every legitimate preference, but that the Exchange and the business community represented by them doubtless did not expect him to do anything unreasonable. Furthermore there were certain instances in which the govern-doubts respecting certain Government ment would not be justified in limiting securities. He thought the adminisits patronage to local contractors and tration ought to rease referring the resupply men; as they might combine sponsibility to the Legislature, while it and the taxpayers would not want him straightened out cortain matters withmerely to keep the work at home.

Mr. Avery assured the Governor that while the Exchange asked that some rule such as the one suggested be made, it did not anticipate that there never would be an exceptional instance in which the government would be justified in making its purchases or awarding its contracts to non-residents. But as to the combination idea, that was far from possible under existing conditions, even if such a thing were to be attempted. And there was not the slightest indication of any desire, even, to attempt such a combination.

The Governor stated that the last Legislature had removed from the executive department any option as to whom should be allowed to bid on amendment to the law had been made under influence of members of the Builders & Traders Exchange. This the secretary of the Exchange claimed was an error, saying that the interests of the Exchange lay in the opposite

direction if anything. With a promise from the Governor to take the matter up with the heads of some of his departments, and renewed assurances that he would do all he reasonably could to assist the "home patronage" campaign, the con-

last meeting instructed the Secretary to draw up and, upon approval thereof by the president to present to the Governor:

Honoluln, H. T., Feb. 24, 1904. Honorable George R. Carter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii, City.

Sir: By direction of the Builders & Traders' Exchange I have the honor to respectfully call your attention to the subject matter of the communication from this Exchange dated Dec. 2, 1903, and presented to you through a committee consisting of Messrs. W. W. Harris (Lewers & Cooke, Ltd.), L. E. Pinkham (Concrete Construction Co., Ltd.), Wm. W. Hall (E. O. Hail & Son, Ltd.), A. Harrison (A. Harrison Mill Co., Ltd.), Geo. Rodiek (H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.), G. F. Bush (Honolulu Iron Works Co.), and J. H. Craig (Gen-

We have the honor to further represent to you through this organization that the business and tax paying community of this city feels keenly on the question of taxpayers' money going to non-resident supply houses and contractors who do not contribute to the support of the Government of Hawail. The sentiment is very strong that every dollar of the Territorial funds that can be kept in Hawaii is needed during the present condition of busi-

Merchants with enormous stocks and contractors with expensive plants must make a living for themselves and interest on their invested capital. material reduction of these stocks means both loss of revenue to Hawaii by way of taxes and sore inconvenience to the consuming public. But for the Honolulu merchants the purchasing public would be largely dependent upon the mainland for their everyday supplies.

We submit every legitimate government support is due the actual resident taxpayer.

By vote of the Builders & Traders' Exchange of Honolulu, Hawaii, I am directed to advise you that it is the sense of this Exchange representing the material supply houses and contractors of this city that tenders on Territorial government work for the Island of Oahu, should be called not longer than ten days prior to opening the same and not longer than twenty days on work for the other islands, and to respectfully request that you issue the proper directions to department beads affected thereby. Thanking you for your expressions

of appreciation for and sympathy with by our Committee on Dec. 2nd last, I have the honor to remain.

Yours respectfully. J. D. AVERY. Becretary.

# PATRONAGE FINANCES

## Governor Carter The Governor and Business Men Confer.

According to the arrangement announced in that day's Advertiser, the Governor held a conference at the executive chamber yesterday morning with the collowing named business men, Treasurer M. N. Kepokai and Auditor J. H. Pisher taking part:

F. J. Lowrey and Jas. F. Morgan representing the Chamber of Com-merce; Geo. W. Smith, Robert Catton and Jas. Wakefield, the Merchants' Association; E. I. Spalding, the bank of Claus Spreckels & Co.; C. H. Cooke, the Bank of Hawall, and M. P. Robinson, the First National Bank.

Treasury statements were laid before the meeting and having obtained the views of the business men, Governor Carter decided to call another conference later at which fuller statements will be presented and the Government's line of action in Territorial financing more particularly defined than was practicable on this occasion.

Mr. Spalding having referred to the situation as being "serious," and the Governor asking him to explain the word, went on to speak of a depression of business which was aggravated by securities. He thought the administo allow 175,000 to be paid for a job in executive control. Reference was which could be obtained for \$50,000, made to the borrowing of money on Treasury notes, of which the legality was not assured. The only reliance of the banks was in the good faith and ability of the Treasurer to take the notes up when due. To this was now added the unbious position of Treasury warrants under appropriations of last Legislature. At a meeting of bankers it had been decided to cash no warrants, until that question was judicially decided, excepting those for salaries the payment of which the Treasurer had assured. Another desideratum was a complete statement of the financial obligations and resources of the Government

Auditor Fisher, at the reference just made, tendered an immediate statement that \$4,600,000 was appropriated against \$3,600,000 of probable revenue, government work and he thought the making the problem one of saving a million dollars in expenditures.

Governor Carter spoke of the policy of economy he was endeavoring to carry out, saying if it was in his power the Territory would owe less the first of next year than it did the first of this year. Meesrs. Catton and Smith gave their views, which were similar the legality of Treasury paper, and Mr. \$150,000 to meet the salaries and payrolls for the current month, adding vicinity. When Dr. Cooper was in The following is the letter which the until April nor paid until November formed of these things, he accepted the Builders & Tradges Exchange at its plain that the bringing of a test case was delayed while he was absent on account of his inability to communicate by wireless telegraph with Attorney General Andrews when the latter had asked for instructions. There was no question in his mind about the legality of warrants for "necessary expenses" of the Government, but the the bureau. difficulty came in construing the meaning of the Organic Act's authorisation

Mr. Smith having observed that there one was not desired, the Governor reence but an inference drawn.

The Governor introduced the matter of his personal relations with the amount of money in the enterprise and Treasurer, assuring the meeting that such were of an amiable nature, but he added that the public would condemn him if he trusted a man who had once broken his word to him.

Mr. Spaiding was supported by Mr. Robinson in saying that, though the banks may have been mistaken as to certain of the warrants, until the atmosphere was cleared of haziness the banks had decided to take none of the warrants.

Mr. Lowrey asked if an extra session of the Legislature would be the alternative of an adverse judicial decision on appropriations.

be even so, with an interval of chaos to boot. Then, when Mr. Spalding asked him how the passage of the County Act would affect Territorial finances, the Governor said it would make matters worse. Under the County Act the Territory had an income of \$25,000 a month against expenses of \$140,000, while under the existing status the income was \$200,000 and the expenses \$225,000.

The Advertiser strategist to the contrary notwithstanding, Rear Admiral Chadwick in his review of naval equipbattleships.-Bulletin.

The official list of Japanese battle-Feb. 12. gives the number as siz. Ho. Island. race Windham, whose expert article was copied into the Advertiser of Peb. 10, makes six the figure. Rear Admiral Chadwick made the mistake of ratthese sentiments as presented to rou ing the captured Chinese battleship Chen Yoen as an effective vessel of her orikinal class. She is now rated as

#### **FORECLOSURES**

MORTGAGER'S NOTICE OF INTEN-TYON OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated September 6th, 1897, made by A. B. Loebenstein, Trusice, of Hilo, Island of Bawali, Hawaiian:Islands, mortgagor, to W. O. Smith. Trustee, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawailan Islands, mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Laber 171, pages 287, 288 and 239, and which said mortgage was assigned and transferred by said W. O. Smith, Trustee, to A. S. Wilcox, of Hanamaulu, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, by assignment dated September 6th, 1897, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, page 307, the said A. S. Wilcox, assignee of the mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of principal and interest

when due.
Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the Court House in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1904, by I. E. Ray, auctioneer.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of all that certain plece parcel or lot of land situate in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, generally called Reeds Island, being a parcel of land surrounded by parts of the Walluku River, and being a portion of the Ahupusa of Prinonus, called Kololki," and containing an area of 26 acres more or less.

Together with all the rights, casements and appurtenances thereto beonging and the improvements that may be thereon. Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin; deeds at the expense of pur-

chaser. For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honoluly, or I. E. Ray, Hilo, Hawaii, ALS. WILCOX.

Mortgagee. Dated Honolulu, February 25, 1904. 2567-td.

# Will Oll T

## Will Retire as Soon as Garbage Service is Taken Over.

Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii has notified High Sheriff Brown of his desire to those of Mr. Spalding, as to settling to resign his office and accept a private position. The sheriff is reported to nave Kepolkal suggested the borrowing of tired of the constant complaints and bickerings of the people of Hilo and to have made up his mind some time ago to retire. When the county government change was made on the first of the year An very good private position and only took over the sheriff's office a second time at the earnest desire of the High Sheriff. As soon as the people of Hilo arrange for some way of taking over the garbage service Andrews will retire, and it is said that the Board of Health is now arranging to take over

"Andrews has been desirous of ing of the Organic Act's authorisation signing for some time", said High of necessary expenses with reference Sheriff Brown yesterday, "When Ke-to particular appropriations. olanui was elected county sheriff Andrews was offered a very good private was so much delay in bringing a test position which he had decided to accase it was a natural inference that cept, when he was compelled to take over his old office again. He is anxious plied that it was not a natural infer- to retire now and will do so as soon as he can find some means of disposing of the garbage service in Hilo. does not want to lose it. The prisoners are being used in taking care of the sarbase and Andrews when he went. out of office on the first of the year arranged for the Supervisors to take it over. I understand now that the Board of Health is trying to make arrangements to take over the department and Tihat case Mr. Andrews will probably insist on having his resignation accepted.

"Paul Jarret has been offered the position of sheriff but has declined. He has aiready arranged to go to Maui to. take charge of the Raymond ranch and does not want to give it up. Noth-Governor Carter assured him it would ing has been done about the appointment of a deputy sheriff for His. Andrews was an honest, conscientious offloor and it will be a great loss to the department when he leaves. He has been doing good work on Hawali, which is a difficult faland to handle, and whatever the people of Hilo may say he is a good officer. It will be difficult to find a man to replace him.'

#### New Blotchy of Rawall.

Mr. A. T. Taylor, representing the Lewis Publishing Co., of New York, is in the city arranging to have a history ment in the Orient, gives Japan seven of Hawaii written and issued as an edition de luxe to be sold by subscription. His house has been in that busiships as republished from the London beas for thirty years and lately got Illustrated News in the Advertiser of out a sumptuous history of Rhode

#### . Dirty End as Usual,

Judge Dole has ruled that Foltor Smith has committed no contempt of court and Lawrer Davis will doubtless chalk this down as another .. stance of inveterate persecution on the part of Judge Perry. Poor Davis he is for ever a second class armored coast defense taking hold of the dirty end of the BUCK -Stat.

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